CIRCULATION LAST WEEK, 107,000.

SAMPLE COPIES SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

WORLD'S FAIR NUMBER.

VOLUME LXI. TOLEDO, OHIO: THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1893. NUMBER 20.

Poetry.

WHEN I AM TIRED.

O love not alone when days are bright,
And azure skies smile on the waiting earth,
When hearts respond to the sweet world of light,
And love, as 'twere, the heritage of birth.
Not then alone
But love me still, my own,
When I am tired.

When I am tired—bowed with divers cares,
That knock not at your gate and will not go;
When the gray earth is saddened unawares,
And lids are drooping and the pulses low,
Oh, turn again,
And stay more fondly then,
When I am tired.

Love me and do not seek for love's reply;
Linger without the hand's detaining plea;
Let me but feel your soothing presence nigh,
And know the rarest blessing is for me
Of tender care,
Though days be dark or fair—
When I am tired.
—Ida Estelle Crouch.

ROSES.

I.—The Poet's View.
Red and white and yellow,
Breathing airy spice,
Fragile, dewy, lissom,
Birds of paradise;
Damosels of beauty,
Graceful and petite,
Sculptured by the breezes,
Frolicsome and sweet.

II.—The Maiden's View.
Aromatic, creamy,
Delicate and fair,
For the golden meshes
Of a beauty's hair;
Jewels of the sunshine,
Fairies of the reen,
Just too sweet when painted
On a tambourine.

III.—The Grower's View.
Pile the coal on, Billy,
Force along the buds,
While we are perspiring
In our winter duds,
Box them quick and careful,
Make the cash increase;
The best are only fetching
Seven pence apiece.
—Pearson's Weekly.

MY MOTHER'S WEDDING-RING.

I remember when that circlet
Was a heavy golden band,
And how chastly rich it shone upon
Her plump and pretty hand.
As boy and man I've often seen
Pure gems, serene and rare,
Gain brighter on the same dear hand,
So tender, true and fair.

Those jewels, like the fleeting joys
That come, and glow, and go,
With all of Fortune's transient gifts,
And many a heavy woe.
Have gone, as go all friends and days,
With every hope and care;
But still the plain gold wedding-ring
Shines true and faithful there.

Those dear old hands are trembling now
Beneath the weight of years,
And fragile, thin, has grown the band
That linked her joys and tears;
But to a loving, grateful son,
There is no blessed thing
In all the world so holy as
His mother's wedding ring.
—Newark Call.

Miscellany.

THE "CHURCH SALOON."

Rev. Dr. Rainsford, the Originator of the Idea.

Rev. Dr. Rainsford, whose "church saloon" suggestion is attracting such widespread attention just now, is an Irishman by birth, having been born in Dublin,

REV. DR. RAINSFORD.

October 30, 1850. He was graduated at Cambridge university in 1872, was ordained deacon in the same year, and in 1875 became a minister of the Established church. In 1877 he left England for Canada, officiated as assistant rector of St. James's cathedral in Toronto until 1883, and was then called to the rectorship of St. George's Protestant Episcopal church, which position he now holds. He was prominent in athletics while in college and pulled an oar in the Cambridge boat, and is an excellent example of the "church militant." Since his arrival in New York he has founded various missions and schools for the poor, under the auspices of St. George's church, and has been a prominent figure in the religious life of the city. He is thoroughly sincere in his support of his "church saloon" idea, and has frequently urged its adoption both in the magazines and in public debate.

DOCTORS AND UNDERTAKERS.

Feminine Practice of These Kindred Pursuits in Russia and America.

Russia boasts of over three hundred women doctors and America claims about the same number of women undertakers. Fortunately the two countries are widely separated or one profession might be considered responsible for the other. Those that are wealthy in the lugubrious profession—and everything is a profession now from plumbing to philosophy—are emblamers as well, and receive generous compensation for their service. One can imagine how even the ghastly offices to the dead may take on a tenderness of ministration when performed by quiet, gentle women that would be grateful to be bereft. But what of the women themselves? Men undertakers are proverbially jolly and philosophical, but women are naturally given over to melancholy.

Oppel Knows the Earth.

After a long study of the earth's political geography, Dr. A. Oppel has concluded that about 1,700,000 square miles are uninhabited or ownerless, and about 5,000,000 square miles are without settled government. The remaining 45,000,000 square miles are occupied by 75 definite states, most of them so insignificant that the 18 largest take up 87 per cent of the whole area.

But Who Wants To?

Stoop a little, carry a stick, wear tan or light brown gloves, a white silk scarf tied into a small puff bow about your throat, with a pear-shaped pearl or a cat's eye with a diamond stuck into the knot, and carry a huge bunch of violets, lilies of the valley or hyacinths in the lapel of your frock coat. Be sure the frock has very long, full tails and that its silk lining is visible on the lapels. Then you'll be a Fifth avenue swell, according to the latest edition of the fashion plate.—Boston Herald.

What She Wished.

"Darling," she said to her husband, as they sat on the roll of parlor carpet in the hall of the house into which they had just moved, "I wish this roll of carpet was velvet."

"Do you? Well I don't."

"What do you wish?"

"That it was down."

Uncanny.

President—"I think your new receiving teller will bear watching."

Cashier—"Noticed anything suspicious about him?"

President—"Yes; I left an umbrella in his cage the day after he came and it's there yet."—Truth.

DAYS AND NIGHTS IN OLD JAPAN.

WRITTEN EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE BLADE, BY

ROBINSON LOCKE.

NO. XIII.

Any stranger visiting Japan can appreciate and enjoy their marvelous skill in the production of artistic effects in landscape gardening. The manner in which they dwarf trees and plants, the peculiar way in which they train the growing branches; the wonderful shapes and colors they produce in flowers; all these may be enjoyed by any one who takes the slightest interest in that sort of thing. But when it comes to the Japanese bouquet, the average tourist is beyond his depth in an instant. Accustomed to the massing of colors so as to produce the strongest contrasts, he fails to see any beauty whatever in the to him stiff and formal arrangement made by the Japanese professors.

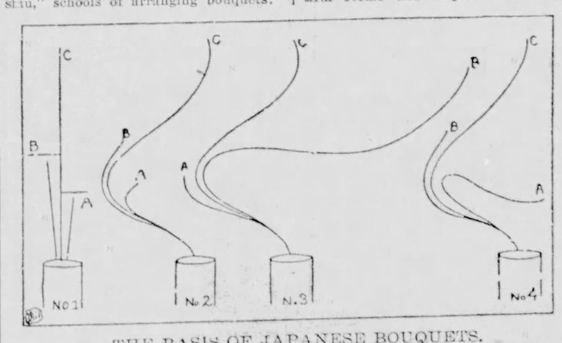
Stiff and formal as the arrangement may seem to us, it is the result of a science that has been studied by the Japanese for ages. It will be impossible in a series of sketches like these to go into a detailed description of the science of the gardening, flower growing and bouquet making, but in a book published in London in 1841, entitled, "Manners and Customs of the Japanese in the Nineteenth Century," there is a graphic picture of an important part of Japanese life and an interesting reference also to their bouquets, which is worth transcribing in this connection, and is as follows:

"Tea made in the ordinary way, or boiled in the tea kettle, is drunk at all meals, and indeed all day long, by all classes. But there is another mode of preparing tea, which, on account of its expense, through the various utensils and implements employed in its concoction, all of which Japanese etiquette requires to be ornamental and costly, is wholly confined to the highest ranks, and by them given only upon grand occasions and in great ceremony. The expense must consist wholly in the splendor of the lacquered bowls, silken napkins, etc., without which this tea can not be offered, since the materials and process, as described, convey no idea of extravagance.

"The finest kinds of tea are ground to powder; a teaspoonful of this powder is put into a bowl, boiling water is poured upon it, and the whole is whipped with split bamboo till it creams. The tea thus made is said to be a very agreeable, but a very heating, beverage.

"When company is invited to such a tea-drinking, the room in which they are received must be adorned with a picture of the philosopher and bonze Darma, its inventor, probably, as he seems to be esteemed its patron 'Kami,' or saint. The adaptation of the decorations of a reception room, to this and other occasions, is, in Japan, a science not to be easily acquired. In a handsome Japanese drawing room there must be a 'toko,' that is to say, a sort of recess, with shelves, expensively wrought of the very finest woods. In this 'toko' must be exhibited a single picture—no more—beneath which must stand a vase, with flowers. Now, not only must the picture be suited to the particular occasion, and therefore constantly changed, but a similar congruity in the flowers is indispensible; the kinds, the intermixture, the number, and even the proportion between the green leaves and the gay blossoms, must all be regulated according to the especial occasion. The laws that govern these variations are formed into a system, and a book treating of this complicated affair is one of those studied by young ladies at school."

From the book published in Yedo in the period of Bunsei, 1818—1829, is taken the following diagram to illustrate the methods governing the "Yen-shiu," schools of arranging bouquets:



THE BASIS OF JAPANESE BOUQUETS.

A—Chi, or Earth Branch. B—Jin or Human Branch. C—Ten, or Heaven Branch.

Figure 1 illustrates the fundamental rule which governs the construction of all bouquets in which there are three main stems designated as "Chi," "Jin" and "Ten,"—Earth, Human and Heaven. The first is naturally the lowest of them all, as the third is the highest, the Human coming between them.

In the arrangement of the trees, branches, leaves or flowers composing a bouquet, these features are always kept in view, but various modifications are introduced, such as the main stem, subsidiary stem, accessory stem, supporting branch, principal feature, background, balancing feature and flowing branch. Figure 2 shows the simplest form of arrangement, "A" being the Chi, or Earth branch, "b" the Jin, or Human branch, and "c" the Ten, or Heaven branch. Figure 3 illustrates a modification, the Jin branch (b) being arranged in the flowing form, whilst the others are left unchanged. The fourth figure gives an example of the flowing form of the the Earth branch.

Figures "a" and "b" give an illustration of these rules in practice, the first

Fig. A.

A JAPANESE BOUQUET

Of Chrysanthemums and Leafless Willow.

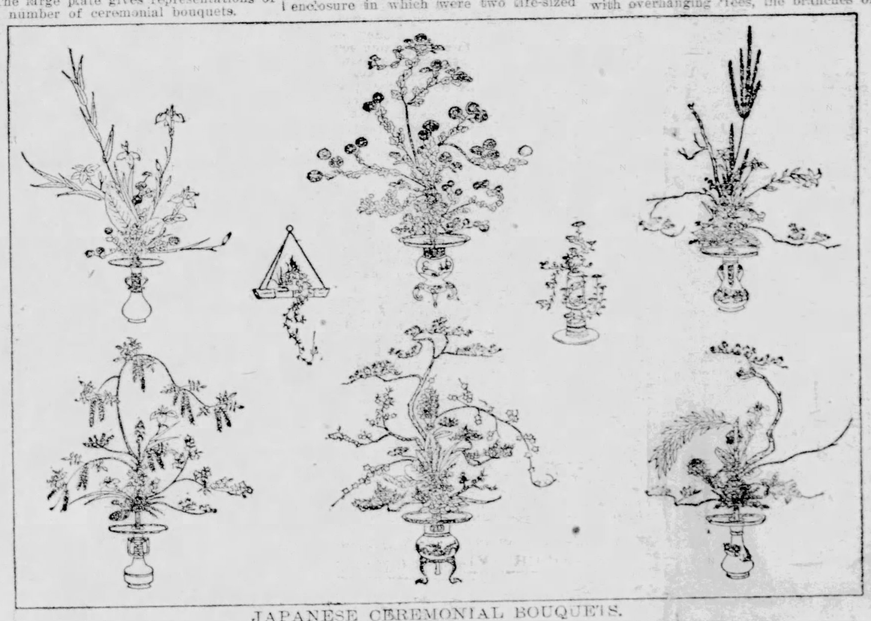
being a bouquet of chrysanthemums and a branch of leafless willow. The former is the Earth branch, and the willow both the Human and Heaven, the pendant branch of the latter being in the flowing form. Figure b is composed of the flag plant, the Chi flowing branches on the right, and the trunk of a young willow with young foliage upon it being the perpendicular Jin and Ten branches.

Fig. B.

A JAPANESE BOUQUET

Of the Flag Plant and trunk of Willow.

The large plate gives representations of a number of ceremonial bouquets.



JAPANESE CEREMONIAL BOUQUETS.

Reproduced from a photo-lithograph by Akerman, of London, for Audsley-Bowes' "Keramic Art of Japan."

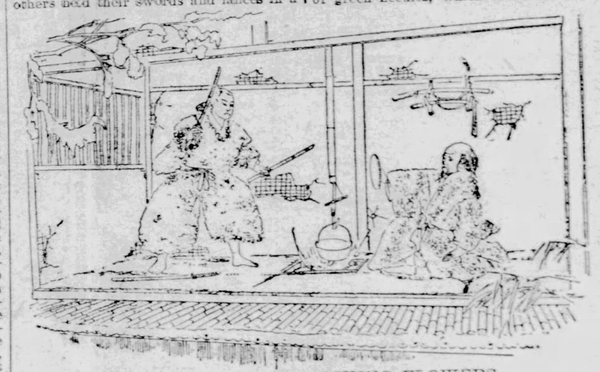
Not only are the Japanese inordinately fond of flowers of all kinds, but they love plants, shrubs, trees and leaves, and so far do they carry this feeling that at certain seasons of the year they will go several days in succession to some little town, perhaps miles from their homes, to see a particularly fine display of cherry or plum blossoms. In the autumn they go great distances to see the brilliant colorings of the maple trees, in which they take great delight. A chrysanthemum show will attract them anywhere, and they will spend hours at a time in rapt contemplation of the beautiful forms and exquisite coloring of figures, a man and a woman, who were representing some little story of Japanese history. The faces of the figures were of papier mache, as were also the hands and feet. Everything else was of flowers, arranged in close to accurately represent the different hued garments worn by the objects of the sketch in real life. It was a startlingly life-like representation, artistic alike in its conception and execution. Then we came to a large stage, the front being fully thirty feet wide by twenty deep and fifteen high. On this stage, which was elaborately decorated, was a group of eight figures. A woman was kneeling in front of a man who had seized her by the wrist, while another man attempted to rescue her, other men and women looking on. The grouping was very fine, the poses being perfectly natural, and the expression on the faces being very life-like, although, like most things of this kind that the Japanese attempt, there was a slight exaggeration.

At the tap of a gong, the large stage began to slowly revolve, while at one end a trap slowly arose containing two small figures. When the stage had gone around it showed another tableau even more complicated than the first. All of these figures were done in living flowers of various kinds, the names of which it was impossible to ascertain. It certainly was a clever piece of work, and was another fine illustration of the patience and painstaking nature of these artistic Japs.

Around and back of this stage, the entire front and ends of which were covered with flowers, set in geometrical designs in greens, were a number of smaller booths, each containing one or two life-sized figures representing some mythological character.

Next door was another shouter, who doubtless claimed that his show was the largest and best on earth, although, owing to his imperfect pronunciation, we were unable to get at his exact meaning. However, we invested two sen all around, and went in. He really had a fine show. His grounds were quite hilly and grotto-like, bamboo lined paths leading us around and up, past several small booths to the very large booth with the great revolving stage. This tableau was more elaborate than the other. On the left was a prince or shogun, or some other mighty personage, seated on a life-sized horse, which was held back on his haunches by a gaily dressed retainer. In his right hand the shogun held a long flower lance, and in his left a real sword.

Over on the right were four men of sinister appearance, who had evidently laid in wait for the shogun for no good purpose. The leader of the four was drawing his sword, while two of the others held their swords and lances in a



FIGURES MADE OF LIVING FLOWERS

At one of the famous Flower Shows in the Dango Zaka, Tokio. Drawn for the Blade by Nakayama, Yokohama.

very threatening position, the fourth swinging an enormous mallet. As in the other instance, the figures were well posed, and magnificently costumed, the flowers blending from one color to another so perfectly as to produce the impression that the garments were really the gaily colored silks and brocades they so well represented. The background of the tableau showed a high stone wall, with overhanging trees, the branches of

which and the ground being covered with snow.

When the stage revolved, an entirely different scene was presented. We were shown the interior of an ancient palace gorgeous with gold brocaded hangings, carved and gilded screens, and three large thrones. On the center one sat a queen with two ministers at her side. All three were arrayed in regal robes, of flowers of course. At one end of the stage there came up through a trap door, two men who stood in a supplicating position before the queen, as though to implore her clemency; doubtless interceding in behalf of the ruffians who made the assault as shown in the preceding tableau. What the verdict was we had no means of discovering.

Even though we did not know the story that was so graphically told by these flower people the tableaux were thoroughly enjoyable on account of the admirable manner in which the figures were grouped and the clever arrangement of the flowers to produce such good effects.

For over two hours we wandered from one of these marvelous shows to another, spending a great deal of the time in examining with deep interest the peculiar fondness of the Japanese for playing with nature. They love to produce odd and quaint effects with trees. Before me, as I write, stands a specimen bought at one of the many stalls that afternoon for nine sen. In a rough potted vase, lightly decorated, three and a half inches high by actual measurement, stands a pine tree, full grown, measuring from the top of the vase just six inches. And such a tree. Its body at the thickest part is less than two inches around. It grows at a decided angle for two and a half inches, then bends out and down for an inch, makes a sharp upward curve two inches in diameter, and then, almost touching itself at the angle, curls down to the edge of the vase and extends two inches over the rim. It has one tiny branch near the top of the circle, and further down, there are two small ones and one large one, the latter curling and twisting upward, its topmost pines making the highest point of the tree. At the extremity of the trunk are nine little crooked branches, two of which have smaller ones growing from them. A big root, two inches long goes down into the ground from the beginning of the circle, and makes a sort of support to the curious little dwarf, which, after all, is a very pretty thing as interesting as it is peculiar.

I have described this pine so carefully in order to give an idea of just one of the remarkable specimens we saw that afternoon. There were thousands of others, no two alike, and all as strange and odd as this tiny tree full of green needles, which is as hale and

FLOWER SHOW PROGRAM.

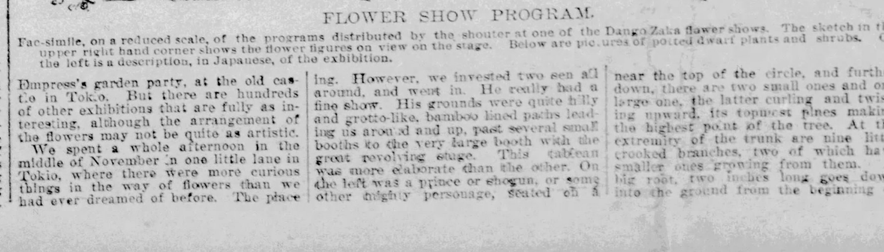
Fac-simile, on a reduced scale, of the programs distributed by the shouter at one of the Dango Zaka flower shows. The sketch in the upper right hand corner shows the flower figures on view on the stage. Below are pictures of potted dwarf plants and shrubs. On the left is a description, in Japanese, of the exhibition.

Empress's garden party, at the old castle in Tokio. But there are hundreds of other exhibitions that are fully as interesting, although the arrangement of the flowers may not be quite as artistic.

We spent a whole afternoon in the middle of November in one little lane in Tokio, where there were more curious things in the way of flowers than we had ever dreamed of before. The place is called Dango-Zaka, and seems almost inaccessible. We drove for an hour through all kinds of narrow, winding streets until half way up what was little more than a lane, we saw ahead and above us a long row of tall bamboo poles, each bearing a long banner inscribed with Japanese characters. Little flags were fluttering in the breeze, gaily colored paper lanterns swung to and fro from a thousand branches, while a crowd of men and women, boys and girls clambered up and down the hill in a never-ending stream.

Leaving the rikishas half way up the hill, we began the ascent on foot, only to stop every other step with an exclamation of surprise and admiration at the marvelous things displayed in little houses or other little stalls on both sides of this lane. Here was a long table filed with small stones about the size of a lady's visiting card. They were irregular in shape, and from a bit of earth on one of the jagged sides a tiny palm was growing, or a pine tree an inch high, but perfectly developed. Some of the stones had the carved image of a man or woman in addition to the shrub or tree or plant, which had taken months of careful cultivation and were sold for one or two sens, a sen being less than an American cent. Further on, was a stall with potted plants in bloom, none of them more than four and five inches tall, yet perfect in every detail. Other stalls were devoted to the sale of imitation flowers, which were so true to nature as to most completely deceive one, unless a very close examination were made.

A few steps further on was a big bamboo gate presided over by a loud voiced Japanese half hidden in a mass of fluttering banners, flags and lanterns. He was a typical side-show shouter, and used his most persuasive eloquence to induce the crowd of sight-seers to visit his show. We paid two sen each, and went in, receiving, as we passed the gate an illustrated programme half the size of a page of a newspaper. A path indicated by bamboo poles, led to a little enclosure in which were two life-sized



FLOWER SHOW PROGRAM.

Fac-simile, on a reduced scale, of the programs distributed by the shouter at one of the Dango Zaka flower shows. The sketch in the upper right hand corner shows the flower figures on view on the stage. Below are pictures of potted dwarf plants and shrubs. On the left is a description, in Japanese, of the exhibition.

WORLD'S FAIR PRICES

HERE ARE THE FIGURES.

What It Will Cost to See Chicago's Big Show—Concise Statement to be Pasted in the Hat.

The lowest figures for which the world's fair may be seen by a stranger in Chicago with any degree of comfort is $25 a week. This conclusion has been reached after a thorough comparison of prices that will prevail in various localities, coupled with the fact that I have been long in the land of the philistines. The charges are well graded and may be said to fairly indicate the character of the accommodations offered.

Under certain conditions a visitor may see all the sights and go home with souvenirs tucked in his trunk for as small a sum of money as $12 to $15 a week. You could do this if you have a friend so good as to offer you a sleeping-room, or if you can secure a room in any of the religious or philanthropic dormitories; otherwise it will cost you nearly twice as much, for which amount you may indulge in the luxury of a bed—all to yourself, and you will have to share a bath room with not more than a dozen others.

No matter how nice you are in your personal habits at home, leave your squeamishness there and treat the whole thing as a picnic and the discomfort as part of the fun. Wear your plainest clothes, prepare to sleep on spring cots, dine frugally on the heathen fare of all

ROOM AND BOARD 60 CENTS A DAY.

the nations of the earth and refuse absolutely, but with good nature, to be fleeced. In a word, make up your mind to live al fresco for a month and to enjoy it, and you will go home rejuvenated with no aftermath of sorrow for a depleted pocketbook and exhausted nerves.

It is true that prices will rule high in Chicago this summer and that attempts will be made at extortion. But if these attempts succeed it will be with people who are not informed as to the true state of affairs. It is only by understanding the condition of things that people of moderate incomes will be able to see the fair at a cost well within their means.

Accommodations.

In the first place, it is unnecessary, except in a few instances I shall mention later, and often unwise to engage rooms in advance. The rooming capacity of the hotels, boarding houses and in private families is fully equal to a quarter of a million. The downtown hotels with an established patronage are not soliciting custom; but all the others are, which proves that efforts are being made to keep rooms full. It is also not necessary to be located near the fair grounds or in the center of the city, for five rapid transportation lines have facilities for landing 110,000 people every hour in Jackson park and easy connections are made with these lines from any part of the city or suburbs. Seven, parties of three or four who can occupy one room can get a substantial reduction on rates. Keeping these things well in mind, you can estimate your expenses on the basis of official figures.

Railroad Rates Reduced

The railroads terminating or centering in Chicago have nearly all come to an agreement on rates that vary from 20 to 25 per cent reduction or round-trip tickets. So many of the roads have come down to the neighborhood of 2 cents a mile that others will be compelled to do so in order to get passengers. There will also be frequent excursions run on all roads and the rates for these will depend on the number of people of small means who desire to come to the fair from a distance. They are not to exceed 1 1-2 cents a mile, however, and may be as low as 1 cent.

This will be easy enough to manage from the visitor's local station. It will be when you arrive at one of the railway stations of Chicago that your troubles will begin. You will be confused by the crowd and strange streets, and will have but the vaguest notion of where to go or how to get there if you do know. In the first case you can leave your trunks for 24 hours in the baggage room, where they will be safe and will cost nothing for storage. Hand baggage can be left at the checking counter, which is to be found in each station, for a day for 10 cents for each package. Then relieved of handbags you can ask a policeman how to get to a certain point on a street car or you can take a cab.

Legal Cab Fares.

The legal rate of fare for a one-horse vehicle for one mile or less for one or two persons is 50 cents. For the second and subsequent miles, 25 cents. If taken by the hour the rate is 75 cents per hour. For two-horse carriages twice this amount may be demanded for two persons and 50 cents additional for every passenger over this number. Children under 14 are charged 25 cents, but those under 5 are carried free. One trunk not exceeding 100 pounds in weight and 25 pounds of hand baggage is also taken free of charge. All the downtown hotels are within a mile of any of the railway stations. The visitor may stop at one of these for a day for from $3 to $5 and have time to secure a boarding place. It would be cheap for you, however, to leave your trunks at the station, take a valise and umbrella and go at once to Jackson Park by any one of the five routes of rapid transit.

Cost of Reaching Fair Grounds.

To get to Jackson Park from any point in town take the State street or Wabash avenue cable line or the "Alley L" farther down, any one of which will take you to the fair for 5 cents. The Illinois Central train may be boarded on the lake front or you may go by boat from the foot of Van Buren street. Either of these routes will cost 25 cents for the round trip; the train makes the trip in fifteen minutes, the boat in 45, but when time is not an object a ride on a gay steam launch with music by a band and a view of the "White City" at the World's Fair from the water is by far the more enjoyable. The Illinois Central road will probably sell commutation tickets of 25 rides at a substantial reduction on a single ride, as they do now to suburban passengers. If your rooms are more than a mile from any of the entrances to Jackson Park this item of transportation has to be considered in the expenses. It will not be wise to walk much outside the grounds, as you will have all the walking you want inside. The distance from the center of the city to Jackson Park is seven miles, and the journey occupies from twenty to forty-five minutes, according to the route you take, but if your rooms are on the North or West Side of the city a connecting car line will have to be taken and 5 cents more paid.

All roads coming into Chicago will land a passenger in the terminal station in Jackson Park for the price of one admission to the fair and ten cents in addition to the price of your railway ticket. It is by far the simplest and cheapest plan, since in the fair grounds you can transact all the necessary business incident to arrival in a strange city. In the terminal station you may check your hand baggage, have the free use of a well equipped toilet room and get a lunch as simple or as elaborate as you wish.

Thus refreshed, you can send off telegrams or write letters. If you wish to do this ask a Columbian guard to direct you to your state building. This will be your headquarters while at the Fair, a place in which you have a part, and may feel at home.

One of the first things to be done is to deposit all money except the amount necessary for a week's expenses. It is unsafe to carry a considerable sum about you. You can deposit your checks, drafts or money on a certificate of deposit in a bank on the grounds, or rent a box in a safety deposit vault for a small fee, you having the only key to the box. Money orders may be purchased or cashed at the World's Fair postoffice.

This attended to, return to the terminal station, where the principal office of the board of public comfort is located, and resign yourself to its care with entire faith.

What It Will do for You.

The moment you leave your train you will have reason to be grateful to the bureau of public comfort. It has built this great terminal station, provided waiting rooms, toilet rooms, lunch tables where you may eat what you have brought with you or buy as cheap or as expensive food as you wish. It has placed in the grounds 5,000 fountains provided with sterilized and filtered water; 1,500 closets and toilet rooms, fitted with every sanitary appliance; medical and emergency hospitals, where the most scientific treatment will be given you if you should become ill. All these comforts are absolutely free, though if you prefer you may pay one cent a glass for mineral water from Waukesha, Wis., and five cents for the use of a more elegantly fitted toilet room.

In addition to all this the bureau will refer you to lodgings and boarding places of all grades in the best parts of the city with a scale of prices, distances from the grounds and routes of cheap transportation.

Price of Board and Lodgings.

At down town hotels and at the new hotels near Jackson Park the usual hotel rates of $3 a day and upward will prevail. Near the Park where three or four persons occupy one room, the rate for each may be made as low as $2 per day. For from $2 to $3 a day you may go to excellent hotels on the North and West sides of the city, where there will be less crowding, or for the same price to good boarding houses and private families in the vicinity of the Fair.

One dollar and a half to $2 will be demanded by a good class of boarding houses on the North and West sides. Last of all there are vast regions west of LaSalle avenue on the North and spots all over that part which lies west of the river where one could live for as small a sum as $7 per week.

If you prefer, lodgings may be had for about $1 a day and meals may be taken at restaurants or on the Fair grounds at about the same expense. The restaurant concession for the Fair is held by the Wellington Catering company, and extortion is not practicable, as the schedule of prices was fixed by the Exposition officials at the usual rate before the concession was granted. There will be restaurants of all grades, from those as fine as Delmonico's and the highest-priced hotels to buffets where a sandwich and a cup of coffee may be had for a dime. There will also be dairy lunch rooms, and the popular coffee houses where substantial meal may be had for from 25 to 50 cents.

This method of taking lodgings and breakfast only is perhaps preferable for those who would see the most during a short visit, as you will be at a distance from your boarding place at meal time. By taking a noon lunch and evening dinner on the fair grounds you will be able to stay all day for one admission, and you can have the added experience of dining in as many foreign ways as there are various nations represented on the Midway plaisance.

Dormiteries are Cheaper.

There are very few exceptions to be made to the general rule not to engage rooms in advance of your arrival in Chicago. If you intend stopping at any hotel where you have been a guest before, you will be more certain of your welcome when you get here and should write engaging the room at least a month in advance, specifying the time you wish to occupy it. One other exception is furnished by the numerous religious and philanthropic dormitories.

Another plan for engaging rooms that has been officially indorsed is that of the World's Fair Boarding Bureau. All incoming trains will be met twenty miles out by uniformed agents who will be prepared to assign visitors to good quarters in any part of the city from $2 to $8 per day. But in thus paying for lodgings in advance it is well to have a distinct understanding of the character of them. Out of a total of 280 new hotels in the vicinity of the fair at least fifty are of a tenement nature, built in a great hurry of wood and staff and intended to be torn down before winter. Two have already collapsed after high winds. More than two hundred, however, are built substantially and will be converted into houses or flats or continued in use as hotels permanently. The difference between the flimsy and substantial structures may be detected at a glance, and one should know what risks you are taking.

All for 50 Cents.

The admission ticket entitles the visitor to see all of the World's Fair proper, covering 500 acres of Jackson park. This includes access to the twelve principal buildings, the state and government buildings and the headquarters of all countries represented. The guide book may be bought in one large volume or in parts. A few cents will be charged for rolling chairs, gondolas and boats on the lagoon. These will be of great assistance in economizing time and strength. Guides who will pilot a party of five for 50 cents an hour may be hired, but the Columbian guards are prepared to give information, and armed with a catalogue you will have but little use for a guide.

For the one admission fee you may also walk in the Midway plaisance and see the curious foreign architecture and modes of life and industry. If you desire to enter any of the buildings or villages a fee of about 25 cents will have to be paid as these are private concessions.

If you are prepared to economize you can live comfortably and see all the sights for a month on $100. One hundred and fifty dollars should be enough for any reasonable human being; though, of course, there is practically no limit to the amount one may spend on souvenirs, works of art and personal display. You can even pay as if you were four persons rolled into one if you insist on a private bath-room at a hotel, but $3 to $5 a day will pay all reasonable expenses.

Nora Marks

REFERRED HIM TO THE BIBLE.

How the Doctor's Young Patient Made Known Her Trouble.

The physician was young, so was the patient, the case was strange, none of the symptoms corresponded with any known disease, the physician was perplexed, he came every day, the patient grew worse, nothing seemed of the least use, says the London Queen. Presently the physician began to suspect something; the trouble was mental, perhaps—of the heart, perhaps. He watched and waited; his suspicions grew stronger, at last he charged the patient with the thing. "I believe," he said, "that there is nothing in the world the matter with you but that you are in love." With blushes and tears the patient confessed that this and nothing else was devouring her, so that she was growing worse and worse daily. "And does the man know?" "Alas!" she replied, "he does not even suspect." "Can you tell him?" "Never." "Will you tell me, then? I might at least advise." She hung her head and hesitated. "Come," he said, with kindly encouragement, "tell me all; make a clean breast of it. It will do you no harm and may do you good. Besides, a physician is a father confessor." "Since you have asked me," she replied with some confusion, "come to-morrow. Then * * * * perhaps—if I can—I will tell you." On the morrow he arrived. The patient placed in his hand a slip of paper and left him hurriedly. He opened the paper and read—2 Sam. xii., 7. This text you may look up, unless you know the story already.

COIFFURES OF '93.

They Must Harmonize With the Coming Changes in Fashion.

Mr. Edmund Russell, who claims to be the apostle of all that is beautiful and harmonious, has very decided opinions on the subject of hairdressing, and

TWO PRETTY MODES.

he thus defines some of the different coiffures:

"The knot in the nape of the neck is the domestic style; dropped far down the back, the romantic; on the back of the head, the classic, and piled on top, the stylish or chic."

Ever since the return of the styles of 1830 has been agitated, murmurs more or less loud have been heard concerning a coming change in the method of doing the hair, this change being intended to make the coiffure harmonize with the radically different toilet. The new styles of hairdressing shown here are moves in this direction. According to Mr. Russell's description the one would be classified as romantic and the other as domestic. The lines of the head are carefully preserved, even in the round, regular coil which is done over a false roll or matt. As for these styles being in keeping with the revolution in dress, nothing would seem more so if we are to believe the champions who declare the full skirts to be modest, womanly garb adapted to retiring and home-loving femininity.

Diamonds on Shoes.

"Do you know that when your shoes glisten with a polish they are really covered with diamonds?" asked a shoemaker the other day to one of his patrons. "This is true," he continued, "and I will show you why. Bone dust, which is the principal ingredient in shoe blacking, is almost pure carbon. The diamond, you know, is the purest form of carbon. When this paste has been smeared over your shoes the friction of the polishing brush crystallizes the blacking and converts it into millions of infinitesimally small diamonds, and every man with a shine on his shoes may revel in the knowledge that he wears a cluster of diamonds on his feet."—Philadelphia Record.

An Old Schoolmate.

"Who is that little man talking to all those people crowding about him. He's been attracting no end of attention tonight?"

"Why, haven't you heard of Jinkins, the great explorer, just returned from his expedition into the very heart of Bungaboo, where he had the most thrilling experience?"

"Certainly; and you don't tell me that's Jinkins?"

"Oh, no. Jinkins isn't here. That's Filkins, who claims that he used to go to the same school with Jinkins."—Puck.

A Disagreement.

Clara—Have you seen Mr. Calloway's latest suit? I think it is awful.

Maude—I don't agree with you. The other night when he called I was completely wrapped up in it.—Clothier and Furnisher.

A Surfeit.

First Moth—Can I help you to a piece of this flannel shirt?

Second Moth—Thanks. But I have just got up from a dress suit.—Clothier and Furnisher.

Told Him the Reason.

Deacon Scrimp—"Humph! Think you've got to have a vacation, eh?"

Struggling Pastor—"Yes, the doctor says I must go off until this cough is cured."

Deacon Scrimp—"Well, I'd like to know why preachers are always getting bad coughs?"

Struggling Pastor—"Well, you see, we have to visit around a good deal, and we are always asked to hold a little service before leaving, and I think our throats become affected from breathing the dust that rises from the family bibles."—New York Weekly.

A Consistent Proposal.

Mrs. Crimsonbeak—It is pretty late in the day for Mrs. Olds to think of getting married, I should say.

Mr. Crimsonbeak—Well, I understand her fiance considered that, and to be consistent he did not propose until nearly 12 o'clock at night.—Yonkers Statesman.

THE NAVAL REVIEW

NEW YORK'S SPLENDID PAGEANT

The Fleets of the World at Anchor in the North River, New York—A Georgeous Spectacle.

New York, April 26.—In the land-locked harbor of New York, when the first rays of the morning sun drove the hazy shadows away, was shielded safely, the great Columbian fleet, comprising the magnificent grim war ships of ten European powers, joined with the cream of the United States navy.

In the sharp, clear light of the early morning every distinctive feature of the great war ships stood out in bold relief. Anchored in two great columns stretched over the whole surface of the bay, the vessels of each of the ten nationalities represented could be distinguished at a glance. The snow white hulks and graceful outlines of the American fleet were not more conspicuous than the huge black hulk of the British flagship, the towering military masts of the French Jean Bart, or the sharp lines of the crack German cruiser Kaiserin Augusta, with her formidable guns offset by the squat form the lines of the Dutch Van Speyk, which again contrasted with the graceful build of the swift Argentine, Nuevo de Julio, and the massive armament of the Brazilian battle ship Aquidabay.

It was shortly after 9 o'clock when Admiral Gherardi's flagship gave the preliminary signal to break anchor and fall into line.

Order of the Marching War Ships.

They started up the harbor in two columns, the port column led by the Philadelphia, and the starboard column by the British cruiser Blake. Most of the foreign ships were in the starboard column, nearest the New York shore, and all passed the battery in the following order:

Port Column.

UNITED STATES.

Rear Admiral Gherardi, commander-in-chief.

1. Philadelphia, (flag.)
2. Newark, (flag.)
3. Atlanta.
4. San Francisco.
5. Bancroft.
6. Bennington.
7. Baltimore.
8. Chicago, (flag.)
9. Yorktown.
10. Charleston.
11. Vesuvius.
12. Concord.

ARGENTINA.

Rear Admiral Howard.

13. Nuevo de Julio.

HOLLAND.

Capt. Arriens.

14. Van Speyk.

GERMANY.

Capt. Buchsel.

15. Kaiserin Augusta.
16. Seeadler.

UNITED STATES.

17. Miantonomoh.

Starboard Column.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Vice Admiral Sir John Hopkins, commander-in-chief.

1. Blake, (flag.)
2. Australia.
3. Magicienne.
4. Tartar.

RUSSIA.

Vice Admiral Koznakoff, commander-in-chief.

5. Dimitri Donskol, (flag.)
6. General Admiral.
7. Rynda.

FRANCE.

Rear Admiral De Libran, commander-in-chief.

8. Arethuse, (flag.)
9. Hussard.
10. Jean Bart.

ITALY.

Rear Admiral Magnaghi, commander-in-chief.

11. Etna, (flag.)
12. Giovanni Bausan.

SPAIN.

Rear Admiral Gomez Y Lono, commander-in-chief.

13. Infanta Isabel, (flag.)
14. Reina Regente.
15. Nueva Espana.

BRAZIL.

Rear Admiral De Noronha commander-in-chief.

16. Aquidaban, (flag.)
17. Tirandentes.
18. Republica.

The fleets were preceded by navy yard tugs and patrol steamers, whose duty it was to keep the course clear. The rear was brought up by four revenue cutters. No vessels of any kind were allowed to break through this line. The ships steamed up the river until the Philadelphia and the Blake reached a point opposite Eighty-ninth street, when the signal to anchor was given. The rear of the double line was opposite West Thirty-fourth street, and was held by the Miantonomoh. The Dolphin is now anchored off Twenty-second street, and will remain there until the President boards her at 10:30 o'clock to-morrow morning, to review the ships. The entire water front was lined with all kinds of craft. Steam whistles were blown continuously, from the time the fleet entered the North river until the last vessel dropped anchor.

THE GREAT PARADE.

A Rainy Day But Yet a Glorious Pageant.

New York, April 27.—The international rendezvous and review in honor of Columbus, which has been in active progress for nearly two weeks, culminated to-day in a demonstration more spectacular, more noisy, and more remarkable in many other respects than anything of the kind recorded in modern history.

Heavy skies and a fine sifting rain interfered early in the day with the brilliance of the affair, but could not quench the eagerness of the thousands who swarmed to witness the demonstration. There have been many naval reviews of international character before, but none so striking as this. There was one at Genoa, Columbus's birthplace, last year, at which vessels representing thirteen nations (all those now participating, with the addition of Portugal, Roumania, Greece and Mexico) participated, and in which Admiral Benham, of the Newark, took part for the United States, but there were only 27 vessels in all in line on that occasion, and those mostly second class.

Over Three Miles Long.

The line of vessels reviewed was over three miles in length, stretching in two columns from the foot of Twenty-third to about Ninty-fifth street, where the reviewing ship, the Dolphin, anchored. The foreign vessels were most of them stationed on the New York side of the Hudson river; the American fleet with the German, Dutch and Argentine cruisers occupied the New Jersey side. The ships were anchored 300 yards apart, and a space of 400 yards was left between the two columns.

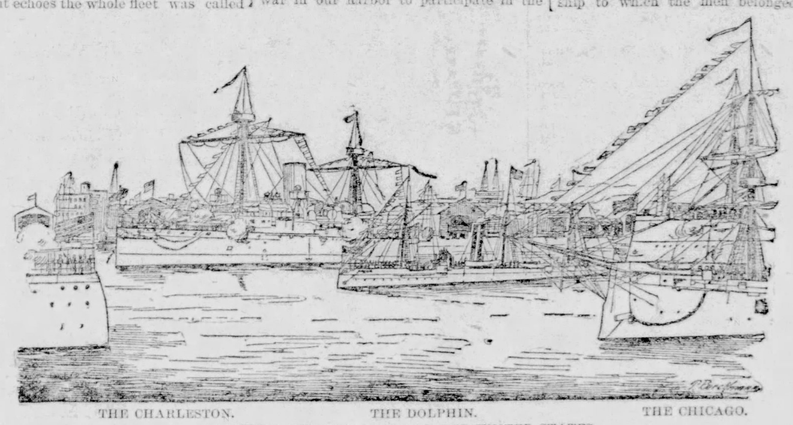
Thousands of visitors poured into the city to witness the sight. By act of legislature and proclamation of the governor the day was made a public holiday. Business was generally suspended. Flags were displayed from all the shipping and from many public and private buildings. Hundreds of thousands of spectators lined the water's edge on both shores of the majestic river, perched upon the roofs and upper stories of tall buildings, and climbed the palisades, or the slopes of riverside. Every point of advantage from which a view of the scene could be obtained was occupied. The United States, by authority of law, took full possession of the waters of the harbor for this day. A cordon was tightly drawn round the reviewing vessels and the reviewed, and until the actual ceremonies were over no unauthorized boat was allowed to pass the line. Notwithstanding this temporary restriction nearly every tug boat and excursion steamer in the harbor was engaged for the day and crowded with sightseers, awaiting the chance to review the warships on their own account.

The Presidential Party.

The embarkation of the Presidential party on board of the reviewing boat Dolphin was a gorgeous affair. A handsome special landing place had been erected for the purpose at the foot of Twenty-third street, the approach to which was carpeted and draped in bunting.

The President was escorted by his naval aides and accompanied by Mrs. Cleveland, and the members of the Cabinet, with their wives and the members of the diplomatic corps, representing foreign governments. No representatives of the press or of the general public were permitted on board the Presidential yacht. Even the Duke of Veragua the nation's specially invited guest, the lineal descendant of Columbus, was brought along in a separate vessel. The Dolphin, John Roach's last achievement for the government, long accused of "structural weakness," had been specially fortified for the occasion, by having a great cabin built clean across the ship, and covering one-fourth of her entire length, constituting a finer dining saloon than that possessed by any yacht that rides the waters. The saloon and the after cabin had been elegantly decorated, carpeted and refurnished in hand carved mahogany specially designed.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock was the hour assigned for the President to commence the review, but owing to rain it was after 1 o'clock when the signal was given for the start. As soon as the President stepped on board the Dolphin, the vessel tripped her anchor, and fired one gun as a signal. This was responded to by a boom which seemed to shake the whole city. The double turreted monitor Miantonomoh, lying at the rear of the port column, fired for the first time in port one of her huge ten-inch guns, charged with nearly 250 pounds of powder. Almost before the reverberations of this gun had died away in the distant echoes the whole fleet was called



THE CHARLESTON. THE DOLPHIN. THE CHICAGO.

SALUTING THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

to quarters, yards, manned and every preparation made to receive the President of the United States with becoming respect. Soon at this moment, and before the cureloping clouds of gunpowder smoke from the subsequent salutes has obscured the air, the scene was as pretty as well could be imagined. As the Dolphin's bow came in line with each man-of-war, "Present arms" was sounded on the bugle, officers and crew saluted, the bands struck up the national air, and a national salute of 21 guns was fired by each ship.

Cannonading Never Ceased.

During the half hour or more that the Presidential progress lasted this cannonading never ceased until more than sixteen hundred guns had been fired. Toward the close of the booming long separate identity had been merged into titanic roar, while flashes of red flame and dense sulphurous clouds of smoke were all the spectators on the shore could distinguish. The firing began with the German flagship Kaiserin Augusta and the Brazilian battleship Aquidaban; it was taken up in more ponderous manner by the Dutch Van Speyk and the Spanish Infanta Isabel; it was followed by the Argentine Nuevo De Julio and the Italian Etna; was continued by the American Charleston and French Arethus, followed by the flagship Newark and the Russian admiral ship Donskoi and closed by the Admiral Gherardi in the Philadelphia and Admiral Sir John Hopkins in the noble Blake.

The intervals between the artillery exercises between the flagships were filled up with similar exercises on the part of other vessels of the squadron.

Following close in the wake of the Dolphin and getting full benefit of the salutes came the army steamer General Meigs, bearing the honored foreign guest of the day, the Duke of Veragua attended by General Schofield, of the army, and Rear Admiral Belknap, of the navy.

The only other steamer permitted within the sacred limits during the brief progress of the Presidential review was the Monmouth, upon which were Senators and members of Congress, governors of states, newspaper representatives and other invited guests.

When the Dolphin reached the end of the line, in the neighborhood of Ninety-fifth street, she droppped anchor and made preparations to receive the commanding officers of the foreign squadrons, who were presented to the President by their respective ministers. Duly attired in full ceremonial uniform, with cocked hats and swords, the distinguished officers entered their barges and pulled off for the Presidential yacht. Sir John O. Hopkins, the British admiral, was first received. He was presented by Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador. Next came Vice Admiral Koznakoff, the Russian admiral, who was introduced by Prince Contaeuzene, the Russian minister. Rear Admiral De Libran, of France, was third, presented by M. Patenotre, the French ambassador. Then followed Rear Admiral Magnaghi, of Italy, for whom Baron Fava did the honors. The Spanish admiral, Senor Y. Lono, though an invalid, did not fail to pay this ceremonial mark of respect to the chief executive, and was followed by Rear Admiral Howard, of Argentine; Rear Admiral Norhona, of the Brazilian fleet, and the bloude-haired and blue-eyed captains of the German and Dutch steamers. These visits formed one of the most interesting features of the day. As nearly all the foreign officers spoke or understood English, the ceremonies were attended by no stiff formalities, but were, it is said, marked with cordiality and with some degree of conviviality also.

The Presidential Salute.

In fifteen minutes the reception ended and when the President was preparing to land, a signal was given from the Dolphin, and as he left the vessel and entered his barge at the foot of Ninety-sixth street, every vessel in the fleet again manned yards and rails, and once more fired a salute of 21 guns, following the Dolphin's lead. Then the President's flag was lowered from the Dolphin, and the public ceremonies of the day were considered over.

But the private part of the fun had only just begun. As soon as the Dolphin passed out from between the anchored fleet, the cord was broken, and private steamers and yachts rushed in. When the smoke had partially cleared they obtained a magnificent view of the combined naval forces at close range.

The ships of the squadrons courteously returned the innumerable salutes tendered by the private steamers, and their officers seemed to heartily appreciate the interest their appearance created. Nor was the spectacle one which they themselves would be likely to forget. The view they have had the last two days of New York's magnificent harbor and of the vast concourse gathered to honor the event in which they participated could not fail to make an impression.

PARADE BY LAND FRIDAY.

Marines and Tars March Down Broadway.

New York, April 28.—Remarkable as was the gathering of foreign men-of-war in our harbor to participate in the naval review, still more remarkable was the spectacle presented to-day. The uniformed forces of foreign nations armed and accoutred as for battle marched in our streets. Not since the British evacuated New York has such an occurrence been witnessed here and in no country but ours is such an occurrence possible. With muskets at their shoulders and small arms by their sides the foreigners invaded our soil to-day and marched down America's greatest street, Broadway.

Grim, fierce looking Russians, sturdy Britons, ruddy faced Germans, trim, quick-moving Frenchmen, and dark visaged Italians marched in tile after file, with their own officers commanding, and with their own bands playing the airs that they love best. But they were not our captives. Our marines and blue jackets preceded them, and our national guardsmen followed. For the strength of war and the armed forces of nine nations marched in our streets as though our country and theirs were one and they and we were brothers.

Formation of the Line.

Ten o'clock was the hour for forming the line, and the formation was on Forty-second street from the west shore ferry extending toward Sixth avenue. An hour before that time the white boats of our own navy and the odd-shaped boats of the foreigners began to arrive at the foot of Forty-second street and the vicinity of the landing assumed a blue aspect from the number of uniforms of that color. Several platoons of police were on hand to keep back the crowds of sightseers who had assembled, and there was considerable difficulty in maintaining the lines, so eager were the crowd to have a close look at the swarthy tars of other nations. Our own sailors were not neglected. They were cheered, but there was no rush to get near them, for they had no eagles or crowns embroidered on their sleeves, and they were too well known to excite curiosity.

Reviewing stands had been erected by the committee at Madison Square and at City Hall park. From these stands the admirals and officers of the vessels in the river and other invited guests witnessed the parade. Hundreds of private stands had been erected along Broadway, Fifth Avenue and Forty-second street, and windows, balconies and roofs along the route were utilized by the crowds who filled every place which commanded a view of the column.

Gov. Flower at the Head.

Governor Flower rode at the head of the procession. A platoon of mounted police cleared the way. The governor was followed by details from United States army and engineer corps. Then came the admirals in carriages. The foreigners were escorted by officers of our own navy.

Great Britain was represented by Vice Admiral Sir John Hopkins, K. C. B., and staff, Capt. Holland, of the Australia; Capt. Pipon, of the Magicienne and Commander Fleet, of the [illegible].

The Russian navy was represented by V[illegible] Koznakoff and staff, Capt. Zeoni, of the Dimitri Donoski; Capt. Besabaroff, of the General Admiral, and Capt. De Kriegen, of the Rynda, with their officers.

The Spaniards were present in force. There were Rear Admiral Y. Lono and staff, Capt. Julen Garcia De La Vega, of the Infanta Isabella; Capt. Jose De Paredes of the Reyna Regenta; Capt. Jos Pidal, of the Nueve Espana; Capt. Victor Concus, of the Santa Maria; Capt. Roderigo Garcia De Quesada, of the Caravel Pinta, and Capt. Juan Vignau, of the Caravel Nina.

The Brazilians were rear Admiral Julio Caesar De Noronhe and his staff; Capt. Marentes, of the Aqueduaban; Lieutenant Commander Caovalhos, of the Tarademtes, and Commander Tavaris, of the Republican. Argentina was represented by Rear Admiral Howard and staff. Italy had for her representatives Rear Admiral Magnaghi and staff; Capts. Sartour, of the Etna; Alberto De Libero, of the Giovanni Bausan. The German fleet sent Capt. Buchsel and his officers and Capt. Kirchhoff. The Seeadler sent Commander Kocher. The French representatives were Rear Admiral De Libran and staff; Capt. Benier, of the Arethuse; Parfait, of the Jean Bart, and Commander Krantz, of the Husard. Holland was present in the person of Capt. Arriens, of the Van Speyk.

From our own navy were Rear Admiral Bancroft Gherardi, Capt. A. S. Barker, of the Philadelphia; Lieut. F. F. Forstner, of the Cushing; Rear Admiral A. E. K. Benham, with his staff; Capts. Silas Casey, of the Newark; F. J. Higginson, of the Atlanta; J. C. Watson, of the San Francisco; Lieutenant Commander Asa Walker, of the Bancroft; Capt. G. W. Sumner, of the Baltimore; Commander R. B. Bradford, of the Bennington; Rear Admiral J. G. Walker, with his staff; Capts. H. F. McGlensey, of the Chicago; H. F. Picking, of the Charleston; Commander Edward White, of the Concord; Commander Buckingham, of the Dolphin, and ex-Lieutenant Commander Sears, of the Enterprise.

Following the carriages came the first division, consisting of United States sailors and marines. Commander White was chief of brigade, and Capt. W. Spicer commander of the marines. These were from the Charleston, Chicago, Yorktown, Concord, and Philadelphia, marching in the order named, and resplendent in their showy dress uniform. They were led by the Marine band.

In the second and third and fourth battalions were Uncle Sam's blue jackets from all of her ships in port.

Contained Visiting Sailors.

The second division was the one that interested the crowds on the streets more than any other. It contained the sailors of the visiting fleets and the marines of Great Britain and Holland, the only two nations represented beside our own which have marines. First came the troops of Her Majesty, the Queen. Their officers and men, 650 all told. Capt. Hamilton, of the Blake, was in charge of the battalion. The British marines were resplendent in red jackets, blue trousers, with a narrow red stripe down the side, and black helmets topped with gilt. The band from the Blake led them.

The British artillery men wore black jackets, blue trousers, with a wide red stripe down the side, and little dinky caps with a yellow band and a strap under the chin. Her Majesty's blue jackets wore the regulation blue sailor shirt open low at the neck, blue trousers very tight at the hips and very wide at the ankle, and light straw hats.

The Britons marched with precision, and looked neither to the right nor the left. They were cheered as they passed the reviewing stands, and whenever they wheeled to turn a corner.

Following the British came Argentine's representatives from the Nueva De Julio. They were less than 100 in number, and wore the dark blue shirts with white braid on the collar, and blue trousers. The officers wore long blue coats, blue trousers and caps with long front pieces.

The Russian vessels sent 330 men and 15 officers. The battalion was in charge of Commander Stamman, and was in three companies. The band from the Rynda accompanied them. The uniform was of blue, with white and blue striped shirts and white caps, on the bands of which was the name of the ship to which the men belonged. The men carried muskets with bayonets fixed.

The Hollanders from the Van Speyk came next. There were 40 marines in long tailed blue coats and blue trousers, and 80 sailors in blue jackets, blue trousers and soft blue hats.

The French ships had 300 men in line. They were all blue jackets. The first company was commanded by Lieut. Bardoul, of the Arethuse, and the second by the Sutetant Mateeo, of the Jene Bart. The uniform was blue jackets, blue trousers and blue caps. Haversacks were carried. The French band set a lively step for the men.

Germany followed on the heels of France with 120 men under command of Lieut. Meyer, of the Kaiserin Agusta. They were all sailors, and their dress was very similar to that of our own blue jackets. The band of the German squadron accompanied them. Next came the Italians, headed by their band. Lieut. Lovera was in command, and four jaunty midshipmen acted as aides. There were 100 men in line. They wore straw hats with brims flaring upward, blue jackets and white trousers. The officers were in dark blue uniforms with plenty of gold lace and a distinctive light blue sash diagonally across the breast.

The Spanish admiral sent no men ashore. Each body of foreigners was recognized by the flags carried by color sergeants and the crowds cheered them all, giving the Germans and Russians the heartiest welcome. After the visitors came the National Guard of the state of New York. Brigadier Louis Fitzgerald and staff preceded the head.

The column marched up Fifth avenue from 42nd street, and down Fifth avenue to Washington square, where a turn was made in front of the memorial arch through Waverly Place to Broadway. The march down Broadway was a continued ovation to the foreign visitors. The admirals in carriages and the blue jackets on foot were cheered and saluted with waving flags and handkerchiefs. At City Hall Park Governor Flower left the column, and with Mayor Gilroy, and other city officials and visiting officials reviewed the column from the grand stand in front of the city hall.

The militia swung out of column at the postoffice, and went up Park Row a short distance and disbanded. The naval contingent went down Broadway to the Battery, where they embarked for their ships.

GRAND COLUMBIAN BALL.

Most Splendid Event of the Kind in the New World.

New York, April 28.—The Columbian ball at the Madison Square Garden was in respect to magnificence of decoration and arrangement and of the large number of world-famous guests present, the most splendid ever given in the new world.

Besides the President and his advisers the chief legislative body of the United States and a Spanish grandee who is the nameasake and lineal descendant of Christopher Columbus, there were the diplomatic corps, the admirals and subordinate officers of every great naval power in the world. Governors of neighboring states and famous army officers. It was in fact a gathering of celebrities so varied and so gloriously arrayed that the oldest and most traveled guest acknowledged that seldom or never before had he seen a parallel to the gorgeous picture presented.

The decorations of the garden were rich and elaborate. The large box in the center of the Madison avenue end was occupied by His Honor Mayor Gilroy and suite. President Cleveland's box was on the right of the mayor's.

The box occupied by the Duke of Varagua and his party was on the left of the mayor's. The other boxes on the first tier and about the mayor's box were occupied by the members of the United States Supreme court, the diplomatic corps and by Governor Flower and staff. The arena boxes were occupied by the admirals of the foreign and American fleets and their attending officers. The foreign officers had been given the center boxes and the Americans the outer boxes. Major General Schofield, commanding the army, and Major General O. O. Howard, with their suites, also occupied boxes in this tier.

The President was not escorted to the mayor's reception dais, when he arrived a half hour before midnight, but was met at the entrance by his escort of honor. The bands at his appearance played "Hail to the Chief"—the only piece played in honor of any of the guests, and Mayor Gilroy advanced to meet him. After the formal introduction, the President and his party were escorted to his box.

The programme of dances was a very simple one. There were no distinctive figure dances during the evening.

A DISTURBANCE

Isn't what you want, if your stomach and bowels are irregular. That's about all you get, though, with the ordinary pill. It may relieve you for the moment, but you're usually in a worse state afterward than before.

This is just where Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets do most good. They act in an easy and natural way, very different from the huge, old-fashioned pills. They're not only pleasanter, but there's no reaction afterward, and their help *lasts*. One little sugar-coated pellet for a gentle laxative or corrective—three for a cathartic. Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, Dizziness, Sick and Bilious Headaches, are promptly relieved and cured.

They're the smallest, the easiest to take—and the *cheapest* pill you can buy, for they're *guaranteed* to give satisfaction, or your money is returned.

You pay only for the *good* you get.

IN THIS VICINITY

Lansing, Mich., May 2.—(Special.)—Contrary to previous reports, all the proposed amendments to the constitution, including those relative to salaries, were carried at the recent election. All the missing counties have now reported at Lansing, and while exact figures will not be given out till the meeting of the state canvassing board, on the 16th, the approximate pluralities are known. They vary from about 1,000 for the salaries amendment to 17,000 for that relative to the improvement of Grand river. The circuit judge amendment has 6,000 plurality; highways, 8,000. Judge Hooker is elected by 17,000.

By the salaries amendment, the lieutenant governor's salary is increased from $3 a day during the legislative sessions, to $2,000 a year; that of the secretary of State from $800 to $2,000; superintendent of public instruction from $800 to $2,000, and land commissioner from $800 to $2,000.

WILL SHUT OUT ALL AGENTS.

Kelly, of Ottawa, Secured the Passage of a Peculiar Bill.

Columbus, O., April 27.—(Special.)—The Senate on Monday passed a bill which will seriously affect business in the larger cities of the state. It was introduced by Mr. Kelly, of Ottawa, and was originally intended to apply to the village of Port Clinton, but was subsequently amended so as to be general in its application. The bill supplements Section 2669 of the Revised Statutes. The supplementary statutes read as follows:

"Section 2669—The council of any city or village, except cities of the first and second class, may provide by ordinance for licensing bill-posters, transient dealers, persons who open stores or places for the temporary sale of goods, wares or merchandise, and all persons who shall, on the street, traveling from place to place about such village, sell, bargain or solicit orders for goods, wares or merchandise by retail. The granting of such license shall be controlled by the provisions of Section 2669."

The bill was rushed through the legislature, under the impression that it would reach the itinerant seller of "bankrupt and fire-damaged" stocks, which cut such a hole in the yearly profits of the regular merchants.

But it is the second clause of the bill which makes the trouble. Under this provision, the traveling representatives of the installment houses, the furniture dealers, the buggy and wagon-makers, and a host of others who solicit individual orders, could be put under the ban of a prohibition license tax. When this became known there was a hurried gathering of the clan to secure a reconsideration of the measure and its amendment. A. J. Conroy, of Cincinnati, with his attorney, D. D. Woodmansee, were among the first on the ground, but to their sorrow they discovered that the bill had already been enrolled and signed and was past any hope of a reconsideration.

TRUE LOVE AT LATTY.

How a Brummer Eloped With a Pretty Girl.

Payne, O., April 28.—(Special.)—Fred Stork, proprietor of the Didier house at Latty, eight miles east of here, on the Nickel Plate railroad, has a very pretty daughter, Lizzie, who has charmed nearly all of the commercial men, both young and old who stopped at her father's hotel. R. E. Gale, of Brockton, N. Y., became a victim to her charms, and determined to marry her, against the wishes of her stern father, and last Friday night Gale and the young lady undertook to elope, but the father put a stop to it by driving him out of town at the point of a double-barreled shotgun.

Wednesday night Gale put in an appearance again, and at 11 o'clock he, with the young lady, drove to Faulding, and were married by Esquire Mott, then came to Payne, and will leave this afternoon for New York.

BOYCOTTING HAAS.

He Prosecuted Saloonkeepers and They are After Him.

Norwalk, O., May 1.—Mr. Haas, of Monroeville, who was instrumental in having every saloonkeeper in that place indicted in several counts for selling liquor unlawfully, and obliged to pay into the county treasury something in the neighborhood of $2,000 at the last term of court, is undergoing a system of boycott by saloonkeepers and other business men of the place. Haas and his family are obliged to come to Norwalk to buy their groceries and other household goods.

WORKING THE HOOSIERS.

Relic of the Old Graveyard Insurance Plan.

Waterloo, Ind., May 2.—(Special.)—The people of this county and vicinity are still being worked by an alleged guarantee investment company, which claims to have headquarters in Missouri, with offices at Chicago. The company's scheme is to secure applications from the people for the bonds of the company, which cost $10 per 1,000 to carry, besides an installment of $1.25 each month until the bond is redeemed. The company works very much like the "graveyard" insurance plan, and offers big inducements to those who secure bonds, with no chance whatever of fulfilling its promises. It is pledging something for nothing.

DECEMBER AND MAY.

The Groom Was Seventy-Four and the Bride but Twenty.

Youngstown, O., April 28.—(Special.) A marriage of December and May occurred here Wednesday night, William Thomas Sterling, aged 74, and Miss Anna Reed, aged 20, being wedded, the ceremony being celebrated in the Probate court room. The couple live at Bethel, Mercer county, Pa., and were accompanied by the mother of the bride. The groom said: "It is a pure love match. I have to work for my living, and have no fortune to attract any girl." The minister who married them said the disparity in their ages made it look like an unnatural marriage. After the ceremony the mother of the bride gave them her blessing and said she hoped they would live long and prosper.

"HAW PATCH" NO LONGER.

Hereafter It Will be Known as Jay City.

Waterloo, Ind., May 1.—"Haw Patch," known all over the land as the garden spot of Indiana, which lies on the extension of the new Wabash, just northeast of here in Lagrange county, has had its name changed to "Jay City," in honor of the old president of the Wabash Railway Company, and if this title is accepted by the present managers of the company it will be adopted.

WANTS A FRANCHISE.

Wood County Commissioners and the Electric Railway.

Bowling Green, O., May 2.—(Special.)—The regular session of the county commissioners is being held here. Mr. Brown, of Tiffin, was here today representing the Tiffin, Fostoria & Bowling Green Electric Railroad Company, asking that a franchise be granted them, through the county.

Ohio Crop Conditions.

Northern Section.—Cold, wet weather with high winds has prevented much progress in farm work, and caused high water and overflows in streams. Wheat has generally made some growth, but is damaged some on low lands, and is turning yellow near the ground. Oats are making slow growth, and are rotting in the ground in localities. Grass is coming slowly. Potatoes are reported as rotting in the ground. Fruit is mostly killed, and has made but small progress. Green lice on fruit buds are noted in a few counties. Sunshine and warmth are needed to allow the ground to dry off, and oat and corn planting to progress.

Middle Section.—Weather wet and cool with frost in early part of week. Streams are overflowing and low lands are flooded. Wheat and oats have improved generally; in places the wheat is spotted and yellow and drowned out. Oats are drowned out in places, and rot is reported in a few localities. Grass and clover are a little backward. But mostly in fair condition. Early planted potatoes are coming fairly, late planted are rotting some. Gardens are backward, owing to wet ground. No corn planting of amount has been done. All farm work at a standstill. Fruit is promising; pears, peaches, plums, cherries and apples are in bloom. Frosts have caused little damage. The tobacco plants are doing well. Warmth and sunshine badly needed to dry out the ground, and start corn planting and plowing.

Southern Section.—The fore part of the week was cold with light snow and heavy winds, followed by rain, then fair, warmer weather Friday. Heavy rain with light hail, thunder and heavy winds occurred Friday night and Saturday over all counties. Farm work was prevented the entire week by the wet condition of the ground. Streams are very high, and the adjoining low bottom lands being overflowed. Considerable damage is being done to wheat, oats and pasturage. Wheat has continued to grow rapidly, and is reported as becoming rather rank over some counties. Grass and oats are generally making a fair growth. Barley, clover and rye are doing finely. The tobacco is generally in good condition and doing well. Some rotting of early planted corn, and potatoes is reported, and the early potatoes are coming up over a few counties. Fruit, generally, is uninjured, except the early cherries, and promises a good crop. The bloom is very excessive in some counties. Gardens have made very small improvement.

Regimental Examining Board.

Kenton, O., April 28.—(Special.)—The examining board of the Second Infantry O. N. G. has issued orders calling before them the newly elected officers of Co. L, of Wapakoneta, Capt. R. L. Wiesener, Lieut. R. B. Anderson and Lieut. C. E. Dingler. The meeting is called for Wednesday, May 3.

Looking for Camping Grounds.

Kenton, O., April 28.—(Special.)—Adjt. Gen. Howe, Col. J. A. Knerr and Lieut. Col. Bryant, of the Second Infantry O. N. G., will go to Chicago Saturday to obtain camping grounds for the Ohio National Guard.

"Candee" Sporting Boots are used extensively by Fishermen, because they have the extra knee patch, which gives extra wear.

PENSIONS FOR OHIO SOLDIERS.

Rewards for Those Who Fought for Old Glory.

Washington, April 27.—The following Ohioans were granted pensions:

Original—James M. Tharp, Harvey Richardson, Winfield S. Clark, Joseph W. Roods, Ivy Stiers, Henry Wegesin, Wm. Williams, Frederick B. Wolf, Thomas C. Wright, John Miller, Wm. Sims, Alson A. Wetmore, Frank J. Smith, James Vair, John Pfeiffer, Benedict Ruffer, Samuel A. Pettit.

Additional—Robert C. Sims, Joseph Marshall, George A. Henderson, Isaac T. Sayres.

Supplemental—Andrew J. Kelly, Anderson Ballard.

Increase—Norton Scott, Francis M. Hinton, Albert Brown, Wm. Sprigg, Benjamin Wolf, Lorenzo Kate, Samuel M. Poland, Wm. D. Brown, Clarence Brockway, John S. Baker, John Eckley, Martin V. B. Francis, Henry M. Aydelott, Samuel W. Robinson, John P. Youngster, John Beard, Henry H. Herbert, Wm. Webb, Adam Kloss, John P. Heaton, Adam Young, George Frank, Thomas Daugherty, Joseph D. Wood, Henry Dreese.

Reissue—Oliver P. Gibson, Louis V. Sacle, James L. McPall.

Reissue and Increase—Eli W. Dehoff, Jacob Schramm, Michael Friederick, Wm. W. Greenfield.

Reissue, (continued)—Adniram J. Ferguson, Isaiah S. Kittredge, John M. Richardson.

Original widows, etc.—Johanna Nastler, Janey Wood, Mary E. Danks, Rhoda Fox, Betsey Rose, Ellen Sealover.

Supplemental—Minor of Wm. H. Sealover, Annie Shumaker, Rebecca W. Dryden, Ellen Morris, Irena Swisher.

Original—Chas. J. McDowell, Wm. Sapp, Fayette L. Olds, D.-M. Teagne, Wm. H. Harper, Samuel Rippert, Henry G. Richards, Wm. S. Smith, Aaron Rice, Wm. Hassatt, John Heine.

Additional—Robt. Longley.

Restoration and Reissue—Wm. Sucher.

Increase—Benj. Shotly, Jos. Ruder, Isaac McCoy, Cyrus Ibaugh, John W. Hill, Thos. J. Bennett, Jas. A. Smiley, Martin Lampson, Nathan S. Hill, Miles Gilder, Oregon T. Cottle, Richard H. Smith, Daniel Hollan.

Reissue—Wm. Lafferty, Samaritan Dulin.

Original Widows, etc.—Mary Bailey, minors of Samuel Musser, Mary E. Lawrence, Sophia Smith, minors of Wm. A. Owesney, Annie Huffman, Nancy Nelson, Sarah Elder, Eliza Sucher, Rebecca Adams, Annie Corbett, Wilhelmine Hirsckorn, Harriet Freet, Elizabeth Turner, Mary Diller (mother), Mary Showers, Elias Shipman (father), minor of Reuben Huffman, Elizabeth Weaver.

Stop toothache instantly. Dent's Toothache Gum. All druggists, or send 15 cents. Dent & Co., Detroit, Mich.

VERY APPROPRIATE CAPSHEAF.

Grand Banquet at New York Closes the Festivities.

New York, April 29.—The Chamber of Commerce banquet put an appropriate capsheaf on the festivities incident to the naval review. Among the invited guests present were the British, French, Russian, Brazilian and Argentine admirals; the three admirals, their commanders of the German and Dutch vessels, and the captains and flag lieutenants of all the vessels in the fleet. These were essentially guests of honor. Other guests of distinction were the secretary of the Navy, Mr. Herbert; the governors of New York and Illinois, the mayor of New York and members of the foreign legations. The British and French ambassadors and the Italian minister sent regrets, as did also the Earl of Aberdeen, who had been expected to be present.

Mr. Alexander E. Orr, vice president of the Chamber of Commerce, presided, and most of the prominent members of the Chamber were present. International fraternity was the general burden of the speeches. "Germany" was proposed by Joseph H. Choate. "Great Britain" was gracefully honored by Bishop Potter; ex-Secretary Fairchild proposed "Brazil;" ex-Judge Howland, "Russia;" E. Ellery Anderson, "Italy;" General Horace Porter, in his own happy vein, "Spain;" Elihu Root, "The Argentine Republic;" Fred J. De Peyster, "The Netherlands," and ex-Secretary Tracy, "France."

Every Man Should Read This.

If any young, old or middle-aged man, suffering from nervous debility, weakness, lack of vigor from errors or excesses will enclose stamp to me I will send him the prescription of a genuine certain cure free of cost. No humbug, no deception. Address Charles Gause, Marshall, Mich.

CLOUD BURST AT ST. MARYS.

Land Completely Submerged by Falling Water.

St. Mary's, O., April 29.—(Special.)—One of the heaviest rain falls that has been seen for years, struck this city last night. Torrents of water poured down, resembling nothing so much as a cloudburst, and continued to pour for hours in such immense volumes that this morning displays a transformation of scenery. What was yesterday dry land, is a perfect lake of water. The accidental display was something worth seeing, not only the natural elements but the electric lights as well. Several times the lights went out, and all was in darkness. During one of these glares lightning struck a barn and summer house, completely destroying both.

"Candee" Rubber Boots are used by Electric Light men—they know they are safe.

Stealers of Patents.

A business man in this city who is up to his ears in the work necessary to gather capital to float an enterprise and at the same time to keep information of the nature of it away from busy rivals found time last week to say: "Did you ever think that a patent does not patent in this country? Well, it's a fact. All that the patent office does is to give you a paper with some writing on it, but if another man steals your idea and goes to manufacturing your invention the patent office will not lift a finger to protect you or to stand by its own decision. The fact that you've got a patent is a point in your favor, but you've got to hire lawyers and fight the thief in the courts and if he can stand it to hire lawyers longer than you can, that settles you and you might as well make him a present of your invention. There are lots of men in the country who are getting rich on the discoveries of other people. All they had to do was to take 'em and fight the real discoverers into poverty. The patent office, to be respected and to be of any use, ought to have the power to cause the stealer of a patent to be sent to prison."—New York Sun.

Indian Troubles.

Denver, Col., April 29.—The trouble between the Navajo Indians and the white settlers in Southern Colorado and Northern New Mexico has caused great excitement here. Although no hostile move has been made on either side, yet an outbreak may be expected at any moment. The Indians number 2,000, and the settlers would have little chance in case of a battle.

DEAFNESS AND HEAD NOISES CURED by Peck's Invisible Ear Cushions. Whispers heard. Successful when all remedies fail. Sold only by F. Hisco, 858 Broadway, N. Y. Write for book of proofs FREE

Prompt Relief. Promptness of action is a matter of great importance. A remedy which brings relief immediately is greatly to be preferred to one that requires a long time to do its work.

Allcock's Porous Plasters are prompt in their action. They relieve a sprain immediately. They give a cold no chance to fasten itself upon the organs of the body, but at once take hold and stop its work. In case of a strain from accident or over-exertion they relieve so quickly that one is able to keep right on with work

If popularity is a fair test, then

Allcock's Porous Plasters

have no rivals. For thirty years they have been in universal use, and the demand for them is greater than ever before.

BEFORE. AFTER.

WEAK MAN CURE YOURSELF IN TWO WEEKS.

Why waste time, money and health with "Sanden's" wonderful "cerealbs," specifics, etc., when I will send FREE a description of a new and positive remedy for the prompt lasting cure of Lost Manhood, Nightly Emissions, Nervous Weakness in old or young men, Varicocele, Impotency, and to enlarge weak, stunted organs. Cures in Two Weeks. I send this prescription Free of charge, and there is no humbug or advertising catch about it. Any good druggist or physician can put it up for you, as everything is plain and simple. All I ask in return is that you will buy a small quantity of the remedy from me direct or advise your friends to do so after you receive the recipe and see that there is no humbug nor deception. But you can do as you please about this. Correspondence strictly confidential and all letters sent in plain sealed envelops. Enclose stamp if convenient. J. D. HOUSE, Box B156, Albion, Mich.

The Farmstead.

INFORMATION WANTED.

W. B. C., Kansas:

Talmage's Sermon.

THE WORLD'S GREAT DELIVERER

Logical Argument Proving That the Christ of the Manger is the Christ of the Throne—An Infidel's Faith.

Rev. Dr. Talmage this week chose for his subject, "Over All Forever," the text selected being Romans ix:5, "Christ came, who is over all."

For four thousand years the world had been waiting for a deliverer—waiting while empires rose and fell. Conquerors came and made the world worse instead of making it better, still the centuries watched and waited. They looked for Him on thrones, looked for Him in palaces, looked for Him in imperial robe, looked for Him at the head of armies. At last they found Him in a barn. The cattle stood nearer to Him than the angels, for the former were in the adjoining stall, while the latter were in the clouds. A parentage of peasantry. No room for Him in the inn, because there was no one to pay the hotel expense. Yet the pointing star and the angelic cantata showed that heaven made up in appreciation of His worth what the world lacked. "Christ came, who is over all, God blessed forever. Amen."

But who is this Christ who came? As to the difference between different denominations of evangelical Christians I have no concern. If I could, by the turning over of my hand, decide whether all the world shall at last be Baptist, or Methodist, or Congregational, or Episcopalian, or Presbyterian, I would not turn my hand. But there are doctrines which are vital to the soul. If Christ be not a God, we are idolaters. To this christological question I devote myself this morning, and pray God that we may think aright in regard to a question in which mistake is infinite.

I suppose you are aware that the two generals who have marshaled the great armies against the deity of Jesus Christ are Strauss and Renan. The number of their slain will not be counted until the trumpet of the archangel sounds the roll call of the resurrection. Those men and their sympathizers saw that if they could destroy the fortress of the miracles they could destroy Christianity, and they were right. Surrender the miracles and you surrender Christianity. The great German exegete says that all the miracles were myths. The great French exegete says that all the miracles were legends. They propose to take anything supernatural from the Bible. They prefer the miracles of humane nonsense to the glorious miracles of esus Christ.

They say there was no miraculous birth in Bethlehem, but that it is all a fanciful story, just like the story of Romulus said to have been born of Rea Silvia and the god Mars. They say no star pointed to the manger; it was only the flash of a passing lantern. They say there was no miraculous making of bread, but that it is a corruption of the story that Elisha gave twenty loaves of bread to a hundred men. They say the water was never turned into wine, but that it is a corruption of the story that the Egyptian plague turned the water into blood. They say it is no wonder that Christ sweat great drops of blood; he had been out in the night air and was taken suddenly ill. They say that there were no tongues of fire on the heads of the disciples at Pentecost; that there was only a great thunder storm, and the air was full of electricity which snapped and flew all around about the heads of the disciples. They say that Mary and Martha and Christ felt it important to get up an excitement for the forwarding of their religion, and so they dramatized a funeral, and Lazarus played the corpse, and Mary and Martha played the weepers, and Christ was the undertaker. I put it in my own words, but this is the exact meaning of the statements. They say the Bible is a spurious book written by superstitious or lying men, backed up by men who died for that which they did not believe.

Now, I take back the limited statement which I made a few moments ago, when I said it requires as much faith to be an infidel as to be a Christian. It requires a thousand-fold more faith to be an infidel tha to be a Christian, for if Christianity demand that the whale swallowed Jonah, then skepticism demands that Jonah swallowed the whale! I can prove to you that Christ was God, not only by the supernatural appearances that Christmas night, but by what inspired men said of him, by what he says of himself, and by his wonderful achievements. "Christ came, who is over all." Ah! does not that prove too much? Not over the Caesars, not over Frederick, not over Alexander the Great, not over the Henrys, not over the Louises? Yes. Pile all the thrones of all the ages together, and my text overspans them as easily as a rainbow overspans a mountaintop. "Christ came, who is over all." Then he must be a God.

The Bible says that all things were made by Him. Does not that prove too much? Could it be that he made the Mediterranean, that he made the Black Sea, that he made the Atlantic, the Pacific, that he made Mount Lebanon, that he made the Alps, the Sierra Nevadas, that he made the hemispheres, that he made the universe? Yes. The Bible says so, and lest we be too stupid to understand, John winds up with a magnificent reiteration, and says: "Without Him not anything made that was out Him not anything made that was made." Then he was a God. The Bible says at the name of Jesus every knee shall bow. All heaven must come down on its knees. Martyrs on their knees, confessors on their knees, the archangel on his knees. Before whom? A man? No, he's a God. The Bible says every tongue shall confess —Bornesian, Malay, Mexican, Italian, Spanish, Persian, English. Every tongue shall confess. To whom? God. The Bible says Christ the same yesterday, to-day and forever. Is that characteristic of humanity? Do we not change? Does not the body entirely change in seven years? Does not the mind change? Does not the heart change? Christ the same yesterday, to-day and forever. He must be a God.

A man enters the White House at Washington. He says: "I am Emperor William of Germany; I am traveling incognito; I have come over here for recreation and pleasure; I own castles in Dresden and Berlin." But the President finds out the next day that he is not Emperor William, that he owns no castles in Berlin or Dresden, that he has no authority. What is he? An impostor. Christ says he is the king over all, the king immortal, invisible. If he is, he is a God. If he is not, he is an impostor.

Strauss saw that alternative, and he tries to get out of it by saying that Christ was sinful in accepting adoration and worship. Renan tries to get out of it by saying that Christ—not through any fault of his own, but through the fault of others, lost his purity of conscience, and he slyly intimes that dishonorable women had damaged his soul. Anything but believe that Christ is God. Now you believe the Bible to be true. If you do not, you would hardly have appeared in this church. You would have gone over and joined the Broadway Infidel club, or you would go to Boston and kiss the feet of the statue of Thomas Paine. You would hardly come into this church where the most of us are deluded souls who believe in a whole Bible and take it all down as easily as you swallow a ripe strawberry.

SICK HEADACHE

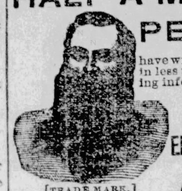
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively Cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER, &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose. Purely vegetable. Price 25 cents.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, New York.

HALF A MILLION PEOPLE



[TRADE MARK.] DR. A. OWEN.

have written to Dr. A. Owen in less than two years, seeking information about

THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELTS AND APPLIANCES.

THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN CURED by them when all other means had failed.

OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE contains fullest information, list of diseases, cuts of belts and appliances, prices, sworn testimonials and portraits of people who have been cured, etc. Published in English, German, Swedish and Norwegian languages. This valuable catalogue or a treatise on rupture cured with Electric Truss will be sent to any address on receipt of six cents postage.

The Owen Electric Belt & Appliance Company
MAIN OFFICE AND ONLY FACTORY,
THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT BUILDING,
201-211 State Street, corner Adams, CHICAGO, ILL.

THE LARGEST ELECTRIC BELT ESTABLISHMENT IN THE WORLD.

I have shown you what inspired men said of Christ, I have shown you what Christ said of himself; now if you believe the Bible, let us go out and see his wonderful achievements—surgical, alimentary, marine, morturary. Surgical achievements: Where is the medical journal that gives any account of such exploits as Christ wrought? He used no knife. He carried no splints. He employed no compress. He made no patient squirm under cauterization. He tied no artery. Yet behold him! With a word he stuck fast Malchus's amputated ear. He stirred a little dust and spittle into a salve and with it caused a man who was born blind, and without optic nerve, or cornea, or crystalline lens, to open his eyes on the sunlight. He beat music on the drum of the deaf ear. He straightened a woman who through contraction of muscle had been bent almost double for well-night two decades. He made a man who had no use of his limbs for thirty-eight years shoulder his mattress and walk off.

Let philosophers and anatomists go to Westminster Abbey and try to wake up Queen Elizabeth or Henry VIII. No human power ever wakened the dead. There is a dead girl in Capernaum. What does Christ do? Alas! that she should have died so young, and when the world was so fair. Only twelve years of age. Feel her cold brow and cold hands. Dead, dead! The house is full of weeping. Christ comes and he takes hold of the hand of the dead girl, and instantly her eyes open, her heart starts. The white lily of death blushes into the rose of life and health. She rushes into the arms of her rejoicing kindred. Who woke up that death? Who restored her to life? A man? Tell that to the lunatics in Bloomingdale asylum. It was Christ the God.

But there comes a test which more than anything else will show whether he was God or man. You remember that great passage which says: "We must all appear before the judgment seat of Christ." The earth will be stunned by a blow that will make it stagger mid-heaven; the stars will circle like dry leaves in an equinox; the earth will unroll the bodies, and the sky will unroll the spirits, and soul and flesh will come into incorruptible conjunction. Day of smoke and fire and darkness and triumph. On one side, piled up in the galleries of light, the one hundred and forty and four thousand, yea, the quintillions, of the saved. On the other side, piled up in galleries of darkness, the frowning, the glaring multitude of those who rejected God.

Between these two piled-up galleries a throne, a high throne, a throne standing on two burnished pillars—Justice, Mercy—a throne so bright you had better hide your eye lest it be extinguished with excess of vision. But it is an empty throne. Who will come up and take it? Will you?

"Ah! no," you say, "I am but a child of dust; I would not dare to climb that throne." Would Gabriel climb it? He dare not. Who will ascend it? Here comes one. His back is to us. He goes up step above step, height above height, until he reaches the apex. Then he turns round and faces all nations, and we all see who it is. It is Christ, the God, and all earth, and all heaven, and all hell kneel, crying: "He is a God! He is a God! We must all appear before the judgment seat of Christ.

Oh, I am so glad that it is a Divine Being who comes to pardon all our sins, to comfort all our sorrows. Sometimes our griefs are so great they are beyond any human sympathy. Oh, ye who cried all last night becuse of bereavement or lonelness, I want to tell you it is an omnipotent Christ who is come.

When the children are in the house and the mother's dead, the father has to be more gentle in the home and he has to take the office of father and mother, and it seems to me Christ looks out upon your helplessness and he proposes to be father and mother to your soul. He comes in the strength of the one, in the tenderness of the other. He says with one breath, "As a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear him," and then with the next breath he says, "As one whom his mother comforteth, so will I comfort you." Do you not feel the hush of the divine lullaby? Oh, put your tired head down on the heaving bosom of divine compassion while he puts his arms around you and says: "O widowed soul, I will be thy protector. Do not cry." Then he touches your eyelids with his fingers, and sweeps his fingers down your cheek, and wipes away all the tears of loneliness and bereavement. Oh, what a tender and sympathetic God has come for us. I do not ask you to lay hold of him. Perhaps you are not strong enough for that. I only ask you to let go and fall back into the arms of everlasting love.

Soon you and I will hear the click of the latch of the door of the sepulcher. Strong men will take us up in their arms and carry us down and lay us in the dust, and they cannot bring us back again. I should be scared with infinite fright if I thought I must stay in the grave. But Christ will come with glorious iconoclasm and split and grind up the rocks, and let us all come forth. The Christ of the manger is the Christ of the throne.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE
Makes an Invigorating Drink
with water and sugar only. Delicious.

CURRENT FACTS.

There is a railroad in Peru that is 15,638 feet above the level of the sea.

More women marry between the ages of 20 and 25 than at any other time of life.

Senator Stanford, of California, has a vineyard of 8,500 acres, the largest, it is said, in this country.

The care of the forests in Germany supports 200,000 families, and involves an annual expenditure of $40,000,000.

Chicago's mortality statistics show that a surprisingly large number of residents of the lake city live to be over 90.

Mrs. Lynn Lynton, the novelist, attempted a matrimonial romance when only ten years old. Her first successful book was printed when she was 22.

An old Episcopal church in Fairfax county, Va., for the rebuilding of which George Washington drew the plans in 1765, is still standing, practically unchanged.

The Kaiser is a very expert horseman. Notwithstanding the disadvantage of his lame and useless hand, he is afraid of no horse when once on its back. He is obliged to rely on assistance in getting into the saddle.

Women of the Stage.

At the Congress of Representative Women in Chicago the women of the stage and the women of the pulpit are bracketed together for one of the sessions. Miss Julia Marlowe will speak on "The Influence of Women on the Stage." Miss Georgia Cayvan will go up by a special train from St. Louis to speak on "The Stage," and Modjeska, Rhea, and Janauschek will read papers on various phases of dramatic work.

Her Declining Years.

Dingle—To look at Miss Prettygirl you wouldn't think she had reached her declining years.

Dangle—Declining years? You must be crazy.

Dingle—Not much I ain't. She's refused seven offers of marriage that I know of.

The Surest Way.

Widow—Dear me! My husband left me all his property by will. Now, how shall I get possession of it?

Knowing one—Marry his lawyer.—Montreal Herald.

The Camp Fire.

Contributions are solicited from old soldiers of the civil war for this department. We don't want discussions, but want brief, lively sketches and personal reminiscences of army life; all such are welcome.

"Fort Fizzles."

For the Camp Fire.
'Twas near a small Ohio town,
(Newcomerstown was its name)
Where anti-draft men won renown,
And clinched eternal fame.

They builded them a barricade,
Then out the word they gave,
That they didn't think they were made,
To fill a "nigger lover's grave."

The "fort" was soon a central point,
And people far and near;
Said "Grant's nose was out of joint,
For these chaps had no fear."

That the "tyrant Lincoln didn't dare,
To enforce his odious laws,"
And neighbors flocked from everywhere,
To support "Fort Fizzle's cause.

Of their blatant talk and daily drill,
The governor finally heard,
And though 'twas kept (?) very still,
He gave the magic word.

As the "cavalry" from "Fort Fizzle,"
Was out looking for a foe;
They heard an engine sizzle,
And rode down to the depot.

"Great God! look, boys!" said one,
"Blue coats a hundred strong!"
The time, 'till every mother's son,
Was at Fort Fizzle wasn't long.

And when the boys walked out,
To inspect the boasted "works:"
They found a solitary man about,
And he walked 'round by jerks.

It didn't prove St. Vitus' dance,
He didn't jerk quite so;
In the general hurry, he, by chance
Had shot off his big toe.

—R. B., Walnut, Iowa.

Origin of Corps Badges.

There are many soldiers who do not know the origin of the corps badges of the army of the Potomac. Gen. Butterfield was the father of the system, and in reply to an inquiry tells the why and wherefore of the designs:

"The idea and design of marking the troops, ambulances, artillery, guns, caissons, baggage wagons, etc., with a distinctive mark to show their corps and division, and also a headquarters flag to show from a distance the location and whereabouts of corps, division and brigade headquarters, occurred to me early in the war, and I urged it upon Gen. McClellan and discussed the subject with others. Gen. McClellan did not adopt it. Gen. Kearney put a red patch on his division—the troops only. When I was called to headquarters of the Army of the Potomac as its chief of staff I determined to put my plan and idea into effect at once, and Gen. Hooker, then commanding, approved it.

"The army consisted of First, Second, Third, Fifth, Sixth, Eleventh, and Twelfth corps. The selection of a design for the First corps was simply the first thing thought of—a disc—had no particular reason or cause. A patch or lozenge was reserved for the Third corps, as Kearney's division was of that corps, so the red mark he had put on his men need not be changed, and that incident fixed the color of the mark for the First division—red—the white for the Second, and blue for the Third, following naturally as national colors.

"For the Second corps the trefoil was chosen as a sort of shamrock, there being many troops of Irish origin or descent in that corps, and I wished the marks to become popular with the commands.

"In the Fifth corps, in my old brigade, was my old regiment, the Twelfth New York, which I had commanded as a multi a regiment before the war. I had decorated many of its officers and men with bronze and gold Maltese crosses for efficient and thorough discharge of duty prior to this, so I reserved the Maltese cross for them for that reason.

"The badges or marks of the other corps named therein were chosen by me for no reason other than to have some pleasing form or shape, easily and quickly distinguished from the others, and capable of aiding in the 'esprit de corps' and elevation of the morale and discipline of the army I desired to establish, which at that time, was simply abominable, desertions occurring by thousands, and money and clothing being sent for the purpose, which we seized and held at headquarters, delaying the money and keeping back the civilians' clothing to prevent its use for desertion.

"Through these measures, with others, the morale of the army and its tone was restored and improved to a very high standard, high, I think, than it ever had before or after.

"With corps marks or badges other than those I have referred to, I had no part in designation, except in the Fourteenth corps—Gen. George H. Thomas. The general and myself had served as brigade commanders in Patterson's column in '61, and were personally well acquainted. When we took the Eleventh and Twelfth corps from the army of the Cumberland, after Chickamauga, Gen. Thomas first offered and liked the idea of our corps marks and badges. He directed Gen. Whipple, his adjutant general, to prepare one for the Fourteenth. Gen. Whipple had many designs of a geometrical form, but Gen. Thomas did not seem to like them, and told him to send for me and consult me. I saw his forms, and told him that, had I commanded the Fourteenth corps, which 'stood as firm as an oak' at Chickamauga, as it was then spoken of, I would give them the acorn for a badge in honor of their bravery. Gen. Thomas said:

"That is what we shall do; let it be the acorn.'

"With this exception, beyond the corps I have mentioned, I had nothing to do with the designation of forms and marks, save that the idea and custom arose with me and was followed by others."

When Lee Surrendered.

Editor Camp Fire:—This is my first chip. As time rolls by I see memory fails. My comrade I. D., Co. C, 47th Ill., says we were at or near Blakely when we heard of Lee's surrender. Let me refresh his memory. At 10 o'clock Saturday night, April 9, 1865, Spanish fort was charged. The 11th Mo. and 47th Ill. were the first regiments to cross the rebel line. I remember getting two pieces of bacon and a sack of meal at the rebel commissary, and a Lieut. Brant, of Co. G, helped me carry them home. We both got lost and it was almost Sunday morning when we arrived at camp.

That morning we started for Fort Blakely. It was raining. Blakely was charged that afternoon and we remained there for two days, and Tuesday we, of Smith's Guerillas, started for Montgomery. On Thursday, the 14th of April, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, our regiment was in the advance and the bugle sounded halt. We looked back along the line and saw Major W. W. Cleeland riding at full speed and the boys throwing their hats at him as he passed. As he rode he cried, "Peace is declared! Peace is declared!"

I never shall forget that day. One old man broke down and cried like a child, and ran to his boy and throwing his arms about the young man's neck, said: "Now we will go home and see mother." Tom Smith broke his gun around a tree and said the war was over. Where is Col. McGee, Lieut. Col. Bonham and Major Almsted? I have never heard from them since we were discharged.—T. C. Hadley, Co. I, 47th Ill.

Speaking of Pensions.

Editor Camp Fire:—I come with a chunk for the Blade Camp Fire. I verily believe The Blade has done more for the old soldiers than any other paper published. After the late war the conquerors were very lenient towards the conquered, more so than any other instance which history records. And yet that bitter element in the South is alive to-day, and ever since the war it has been striving to get control of the government and stop the payment of pensions to Union soldiers. The legislation of the country has been liberal in regard to pensions. Will it continue to be?

Already there are all kinds of reports in circulation. I noticed in a recent paper an alleged soldier gave an account of a number of men in the army who had wilfully shot themselves in time of action in order to get a discharge, and are now drawing pensions. In an army term of three years I failed to see anything of the kind. Such reports are lies, invented for the purpose of prejudicing the people against the soldiers as a class.

A Soldier's Daughter.

Editor Camp Fire:—I am a daughter of a soldier. My father was a volunteer in the 72d Ohio, commanded by Col. Ralph P. Buckland. He served two enlistments and was a prisoner in Andersonville for nearly a year. My grandmother Guernsey was president of the Soldiers' Aid society during the war, and is living yet.—Maud Guernsey.

Complete Manhood
AND HOW TO ATTAIN IT.

A medical work that tells the causes, describes the effects, points the remedy. Scientifically the most valuable, artistically the most beautiful medical book ever published; 96 pages, every page bearing a half-tone illustration in tints. Subjects treated: Nervous Debility, Impotency, Sterility, Development, Varicocele, The Husband, Those Intending Marriage, etc.

Every man who would know the Grand Truths, the Plain Facts, the Old Secrets and New Discoveries of Medical Science as applied to Married Life, who would atone for past follies and avoid future pitfalls, should write for this WONDERFULL LITTLE BOOK.

It will be sent free, under seal, while the edition lasts. Address the publishers,

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

Perfect Baby Health

ought to mean glowing health throughout childhood, and robust health in the years to come. When we see in children tendencies to weakness, we know *they are missing the life of food taken.* This loss is overcome by

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, a fat-food that builds up appetite and produces flesh at a rate that appears magical.

Almost as palatable as milk.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

CONRAD N. JORDAN.

HE HOLDS THE CASH.

Conrad N. Jordan, Assistant U. S. Treasurer at New York.

According to popular belief, the advice of Conrad N. Jordan, assistant treasurer of New York, has had a material effect in shaping the present financial policy of the government, and Mr. Jordan has therefore become a man of national interest in financial circles. He was born in New York, April 20, 1830, has been engaged in banking ever since 1852, almost without intermission, and in 1885 was appointed to his present post by President Cleveland, which he resigned in 1887, to accept the vice presidency of the Western national bank.

The Boisterous Atlantic

Is a terror to timid voyagers, scarcely less on account of the perils of the deep than the almost certainty of sea sickness. The best curative of mal de mer is Hostetter's Stomach bitters, which settles the stomach at once and prevents its disturbance. To all travelers and tourists, whether by sea or land, it presents a happy medium between the nauseous ineffectual nostrums of the medicine chest, and the problematical benefit derivable from an unmedicated alcoholic stimulant, no matter how pure. The jarring of a railroad car often produces stomachic disorders akin to those caused by the rolling of a ship. For this the Bitters is a prompt and certain remedy. The use of a brackish water, particularly on long voyages in the tropics, inevitably disorders some of the stomach and bowels. Hostetter's Stomach bitters mixed with impure water nullifies its impurities. Similarly it counteracts malarial and other prejudicial influences of climate and atmosphere, as well as the effects of exposure and fatigue. Use it for kidney complaints, rheumatism and debility.

Matrimonial Intelligence.

Two New York gentlemen were discussing the mother-in-law question. Said one of them:

"There are some men who like their wife's mother. I know of a man, a friend of mine, who fell on his mother-in-law's neck and hugged her."

"How in the world did that happen?"

"You see, he lives in Long Island City, and when that explosion occurred he fell on her neck, and hugged her, owing to the shock. She had to hold him up."

"Yes, it was a shocking affair. But, joking aside, he is not the only man who is supported and kept up by his wife's mother. I know lots of them."—Texas Siftings.

American Manners.

Rosa Bonheur disapproves of the feminine attendance at the Bois des Beaux-Arts on the ground that the young men students are too badly brought up and too vulgar to permit of young ladies associating with them. "Had we American manners," she says, "and was there but a little more respect for women here, the state might create mixed schools, but with the character of the male student of the day it is wrong to think of it."

Only a Question of Time.

Miss Penyn—It seems to me that the trouble with most married people is that they don't know each other before marriage.

Waite—Oh, well; they soon remedy that.—N. Y. Herald.

The Dear Little Children.

Fanny (8 years old)—"I saw Johnnie hugging and kissing Mellie."

Lucy—"Well, if that's all she couldn't get a divorce on that."

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address,

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

TWO LIVES.

Two sons from out two distant homes one day
Went bravely forth in life to win a way.

And one had wealth to shield him from rough cares;
The other, poorer, took his mother's prayers.

One sought and found high honors at his hand;
One sought to gain a place whereon to stand.

One found his path thick strewn with roses sweet;
One struggled long through thorns, with bleeding feet.

One came at noon, wealth gone and flowers dead;
One stood in calm, with sunshine round his head.

One fell beneath temptation's wiles, unarmed;
The other stood amid all dangers still unharmed.

—Eugenia Parham.

The Sunday School.

LESSON VII., SUNDAY, MAY 14, 1893.

Fruits of Wisdom.

Golden text: The fruit of the righteous is a tree of life; and he that winneth souls is wise.—Prov. 11:30.

LESSON TEXT.

(Prov. 12:1-15.)

1. Whoso loveth instruction loveth knowledge; but he that hateth reproof is brutish.

2. A good man obtaineth favor of the Lord; but a man of wicked devices will he condemn.

3. A man shall not be established by wickedness; but the root of the righteous shall not be moved.

4. A virtuous woman is a crown to her husband: but she that maketh ashamed is as rottenness in his bones.

5. The thoughts of the righteous are right; but the counsels of the wicked are deceit.

6. The words of the wicked are to lie in wait for blood: but the mouth of the upright shall deliver them.

7. The wicked are overthrown, and are not: but the house of the righteous shall stand.

8. A man shall be commended according to his wisdom; but he that is of a perverse heart shall be despised.

9. He that is despised, and hath a servant, is better than he that honoreth himself, and lacketh bread.

10. A righteous man regardeth the life of his beast; but the tender mercies of the wicked are cruel.

11. He that tilleth his land shall be satisfied with bread; but he that followeth vain persons is void of understanding.

12. The wicked desireth the net of evil men; but the root of the righteous yieldeth fruit.

13. The wicked is snared by the transgression of his lips: but the just shall come out of trouble.

14. A man shall be satisfied with good by the fruit of his mouth: and the recompense of a man's hands shall be rendered unto him.

15. The way of a fool is right in his own eyes: but he that hearkeneth unto counsel is wise.

Illustrative Applications.

Whoso loveth correction loveth knowledge (v. 1). Wisdom is worth all it costs. It pays to have knowledge, and to know how to use it, even though the involved training is expensive, and very trying. Experience is a "dear" teacher in more senses than one; but her lessons can be learned only from her, and at her regular charges. An athlete must gain his power through severe training. He who would have skill in his profession must be willing to work for it. And unless a man is ready to be under preparatory discipline, the might as well give up all hope of success in any calling of life.

A man shall not be established by wickedness (v. 3). The old sailor was correct when he said, "God has somehow fixed things so that a fellow can afford to do about right." This ice may look strong enough to bear one's weight, and a mere crust of cloth may seem firm and solid, but a surface show is no substitute for a firm foundation; and unless there is real substance below, it is not safe to take the chances. "Safe" is that is above ground. If a thing is wrong, it is not safe. "Honesty is the best policy," even viewed as a matter of expediency. God is not on the side of evil; and he who chooses evil thereby defies God, and must take the consequences.

A virtuous (a worthy) woman is a crown to her husband; but she that maketh ashamed is as quotenness to his bones (v. 4). It is very good for a man to have a good wife, and it is very bad for a man to have a bad wife. And it is much the same on the wife's side. A crown of joy and pride on the one case, and rottenness in the bones on the other. Here is a hint for those who are thinking in advance about marriage; and here is a suggestion for those who are looking back on the mistake they made while marriage was yet in advance. Get a good wife if you can, if you are not yet married; and if you have a poor wife try to make a good one of her.

He that tilleth his soil shall have plenty of bread (v. 11). There is no surer way of earning a living than by working for it. To have a large farm with which and would not keep a man from starving, unless it were cultivated. A small patch of ground well worked would bring a better return than a large park left to itself. It is the same in the field of the mind and of the spirit. If you would get a living by your brains, you must work your brains. If you would grow in grace, you must exercise your graces. "He that filleth his land shall have plenty of bread;" and he that neglecteth his garden patch shall go hungry—as he ought to.

A man shall be satisfied with good by the fruit of his mouth; and the recompense of a man's hands shall be rendered unto him (v. 14). Words and deeds go together, in the long run. What a man says is pretty likely to correspond with what he does. If he uses foul speech, or speaks falsely, he is not likely to be pure or true in his acts. And the results of a man's life will correspond with the life itself. He shall have what he lives for in word and in deed.

The way of the foolish is right in his own eyes; but he that hearkeneth unto counsel is wise (v. 15). The less a man knows, the readier he is to act on his own judgment; while the more he knows, the more he derives to take counsel, in order to influence or confirm his judgment. A man who always acts on his own promptings, and whose is averse to taking advice, is never an independent man. In order to the independent in judgment, a man must have at least two ways to choose between. Taking advice before acting is not necessarily following advice; but it is taking it for consideration, in order to follow it, or not, as seems wise on reflection. "He that is wise hearkeneth unto counsel," and then does his seems best to him.—H. Clay Trumbull in S. S. Times.

The voice of the dealer was mellow and soft,
As SOZODONT'S equal he praised very oft
Some stuff that he had in the store.
But he couldn't convince her, and she, one fine day,
For fear he'd talk her to death, walked away,
And thenceforth avoided that bore.

A Satisfied Patron.

A grimy tramp came up to Passenger Agent Dowling of the Burlington yesterday, and asked: "Are you paying for feats?" "Not yet. What have you done?" "Well, I've rode all the way in from Denver on a brake beam of one of your passenger cars, and 'ev a ticket to Chicago I'll give you an affidavit of the smoothness of your track, and let you photograph me." He didn't get it.—Omaha World-Herald.

Apropos.

"What was it that the egg said to the partridge that was hatching it?"

Answer.—"You're makin' game of me!"—Exchange.

AWAY FROM HOME.

There was a little Boston boy
Who climbed the golden stair,
And when he reached the top he paused
And brushed aside his hair.

"I like this place," he softly mused;
"It's brighter than below.
I may get used to it in time.
It isn't Boston, though."

—Club.

"I suffered 8 years

"From woman's early troubles.

"I could find no permanent relief until, one year ago, I tried *Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.* Relief then came with it almost immediately, and at this time I am a well woman.

"I absolutely know, not only by my own experience, but by others also, that this is a harmless and sure remedy for:—

"Irregularity, suppressed or painful menstruations, weakness of the stomach, sick headache, and female complaints generally. There is no need of so much female suffering. Here is the remedy. It is wicked not to accept the relief it will bring."—*Mrs. J. A. Rice, Florence, Ky.*

All druggists sell it. Address in confidence, LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., LYNN, MASS.

Mrs. Pinkham's Liver Pills, 25 cents.

OUT OF LEASH.

Farmer Sogbuck—Now, blame yer old pelt! Kick, an' kick hard.

And, in the words of the day, she has done, etc.—Judge.

HIGHLY DIGESTIBLE AND NUTRITIOUS

Van Houten's Cocoa

A trial will show its GREAT SUPERIORITY in STRENGTH, FLAVOR & CHEAPNESS.

A LUCKY ACCIDENT.

How a Frightened Nimrod Captured a Carelessly Confident Crocodile.

From the Strand Magazine.

I.

II.

III.

IV.

V.

VI.

RICH, RED BLOOD

As naturally results from taking Hood's Sarsaparilla as personal cleanliness results from free use of soap and water. This great purifier thoroughly expels scrofula, salt rheum and all other impurities and builds up every organ of the body. Now is the time to take it.

The highest praise has been won by Hood's Pills by their easy, yet efficient action. Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents.

JUST ABOUT WOMEN.

A young woman without a touch of coquetry is—but then, she isn't.

Oscar Wilde's new play is called "No Woman of Importance." What a curious misnomer!

Miss Annis Wilson Patterson, director of the Dublin Choral union, is one of the two women who have taken the degree of Ph. D., at Zurich. She is chemistry professor at the University of Nebraska.

A female quartet in Windham, Maine, is called "Gracemandawn," from the names of the members, Grace, Maud, Ann and Emma. That is the "Wimadawnis," meaning wives, mothers, daughters and sisters.

Maurice Thompson says: I have come to think that the highest reach of art will be the joint achievement of a man and woman working together as a completed individual representative of the human race.

Woman Suffrage in Colorado.

Both houses of the Colorado legislature have voted in favor of a constitutional amendment extending suffrage to women. Governor Waite has signed the bill, and the supporters of the measure are confident that at the next election they will get an overwhelming majority of votes. We have always had chivalrous views on the suffrage question, and acknowledge the right of women to all the privileges that men enjoy. As co-education received the impetus in the West that gave momentum to public opinion in breaking down conservative barriers and opening the doors of the greatest educational institutions in the East to women, so it is to be given to Western women to demonstrate that women do desire and also will exercise the right of franchise. Once the American woman fully decides and makes her decision known that she will get the votes of the commonwealths, she will have the right, as she has all other privileges within the power of the American man to bestow.

Women in Italy.

For the first time in the history of the kingdom of Italy women have contributed to the national representation at an exhibition. With the queen herself as president of the committee, the women have gone into the share of their undertaking with a zeal that has surprised the officials of the National Woman's board, and have sent an interesting exhibit to the Turin special. It acts directly on the blood and partly to the government, made in every century since the birth of Christ, with a few priceless pieces of even an earlier date.

The Thirteen Superstition.

What do the thirteen superstitionists say to this? The Columbian liberty bell is to weigh 13,000 pounds; its height is 6 feet 6 inches (one half of thirteen), and the measure across its mouth is 7 feet 6 inches (once more 7 plus 6 equals thirteen). And, lastly, when our own liberty bell rolled out its great message, there were just thirteen states in the union.—Philadelphia Record.

LITTLE FACTS.

There are 240,000 varieties of insects.

Geese in migrating often travel over 6,000 miles.

The church spire originated in the twelfth century.

The speed of the falcon often exceeds 150 miles an hour.

Power of language is indicated by fullness beneath the eyes.

During 1891 there were 4,651 desertions from the British army.

The greatest depth of the ocean, so far as sounded, is 28,720 feet.

CARDS.

CARDS FOR 1893. 50 SCRAP PICTURES AND ALBUM, 10c. FREE

PATENTS.

PATENTS Lehmann, Pattison & Nesbit, Washington, D. C. Examinations Free. Send for circular.

PATENTS Thos. P. Simpson, Washington, D. C. No atty's fee until Patent obtained. Write for Inventors Guide

PATENTS Obtained. H.W.T. Jenner, Patent Attorney, Washington, D. C. Charges moderate. Circulars free.

PATENTS For INVENTORS. 48 page BOOK FREE. Address E. G. SIGGERS, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

MEDICAL.

IF MARRIED LADIES ONLY KNEW 10c. Mrs. Germain, 84 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

FREE TRIAL—Sexual Power Restored in 7 to 4 days; effect felt in a few hours; parts enlarged, shrunken, emissions, varicocele, etc., quickly cured; send stamp Ad. Acton Med. Co., Washington, D.C.

LADIES PILLS Dr. LaVine's Never Fail. Safe & Sure. Used 40 Years. Send Sealed $1. WM. REED & CO. 18 State St. Chicago, Sole U. S. Agts

RUPTURE A positive radical cure at home. Sealed book giving full particulars sent FREE. Ad. DR. W. S. RICE, box 419, Smithville, Jeff. Co. N.Y

LADIES A friend in need is a friend indeed. If you want a regulator that never fails, address The Women's Medical Home, Binghamton, N. Y.

FREE I will send (sealed) free a receipt that will develop Small Shrunken Organs, Lost Manhood, Nightly Emissions, Impotency, Varicocele, etc. Inclose stamp. Address F. C. Henry, Box 208, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Beginning. First Week. Second Week.

WEAK MEN

INSTANT RELIEF. Cure in 14 days. Never returns. I will send (sealed) FREE to my fellow sufferers a prescription that enlarges small weak organs. A sure cure for Emissions, Lost Manhood, Nervous Debility, Varicocele, etc. Address

L. S. Frank Mfg. Co., Marshall, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PHOTOS 17 only 10c. 57 for 25c. with illustrated catalogue. Thurber & Co., Bay Shore, N.Y.

FAT FOLKS reduced 15 lbs. a month; anyone can make; remedy safe and sure; particulars 10c. D. A. Box 404, St. Louis, Mo.

WORLD'S FAIR views complete and book of Valuable information mailed for 10c. W.N. WOODSON, 140 Washington St. Chicago.

MARRIAGE PAPER FREE. 500 ladies and gentlemen desire correspondents. Send 10c. to pay post

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1893.

Largest and Best Weekly Published, and Largest Circulation!

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

TERMS—Postage Paid:

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free, to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, OHIO.

☞ ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT TOLEDO AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

CIRCULATION LAST WEEK, 107,000.

A "STRIKING" WATCH.

Our watch offer No. 11, the newest one, is of a repeating Waltham watch. Turn to the 5th page and read what is said of it. As the number furnished will be limited, and as they cannot be delivered until July, we wish all who think of buying one to send in and register their names at once. Don't send the money now—merely your name. On July 1, if you still want the watch, send the money, and the orders will be filled in rotation as the money is received. Register AT ONCE if you think of buying one. It does not involve the necessity of taking the watch, if you should change your mind by July 1.

AN AMAZING OFFER.

Until June 10, if any Blade subscriber will send us one new subscriber to the Weekly Blade, inclosing $1.50, we will enter the new subscriber on our books for one year, and send by registered mail, postpaid, a World's Fair souvenir half-dollar to the person who sends us the subscriber.

We limit this offer to June 10, as our stock of these coins is limited; and should we receive more than 500 orders on this proposition, the excess will be returned to the last remitters after we have taken the 500 orders.

OUR ENCYCLOPEDIA OFFER.

Don't fail to read our offer, on the 8th page, of a paper-bound edition of Chambers's Encyclopedia. The offer of 80 volumes, even though bound in paper, sent postpaid for $3, and a copy of the Weekly Blade for one year included, sounds incredible, but it is actually true. The cover is a stiff manilla paper; the paper on which the work is printed is of fair quality; the type, though necessarily small, is clear; and the volumes are in every respect what they are described to be, as to contents. The first volume, which lies before the writer at this moment, has 416 pages, begins with a discussion of the letter A, and ends with the word "Angouleme, Duc d'." So far as the Encyclopedia is concerned, this edition is as full and complete, in every respect, as the $30 edition.

Every one should at once avail himself of the opportunity to obtain this work—a reference library in itself. We thought our paper-covered edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, which we sold a year or so ago, was a marvel of cheapness; but this edition of Chambers is a far more advantageous offer to our readers. Don't hesitate to send your orders; the work is exactly as we describe it, and you will be satisfied with it. Read the advertisement on 5th page.

WITH THE WEEKLY BLADE.

We now give outright but one premium, and that to dollar subscribers who ask for the premium at the time they remit, ONLY. We refer to the book, "Nasby in Exile," a full description of which is given on the 7th page of this issue.

The fifth edition of 5,000 of "Nasby in Exile" is now ready, and we are mailing them every day. This will be positively the last edition, as we do not care to become tedious even with a good premium. All subscribers whose time expires within the next few weeks should lose no time in remitting to us $1 for the Weekly Blade one year, and at the same time claim a copy of this book. At the rate they are now going, the present supply will not last more than five or six weeks.

The subscribers whose time expires during the present month, and have not had a copy of this book, will realize that it is a good thing to have when they come to consider that we have mailed 20,000 copies during the past six or eight months.

THE FAIR IS OPEN.

The great Columbian Exposition, in honor of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of the Western Continent, is at last open. May Day was the culmination of the more than two years of mighty effort, which has resulted in the rearing of the magnificent "White City" by the shores of Lake Michigan at a cost of thirty-three million dollars, and the assembling of the evidences of the arts and industries of all nations into an exposition grander and larger than any that has gone before.

Though the opening day has passed, and the exhibition is receiving throngs of visitors, it is, unfortunately, not yet complete. This is not the fault of the World's Fair officials. They did their part well, and finished it in time. The chief trouble is with the exhibitors themselves. They have been negligent in getting their exhibits opened and arranged for public inspection. However, order will soon come out of the temporary chaos, and long before June 1 the great Exposition will be in the full flower of its perfection.

On May 4, a meeting will be held in Philadelphia to discuss the probabilities of success of a celebration—and such a celebration! The project is nothing less than a festival at Jerusalem to commemorate the 2000th anniversary of the Christian era. Gentile and Jew are to be invited to join in the celebration, and every church which teaches Christianity, every nation which rejoices in Christian civilization, is to be invited to take part in what should be incomparably the greatest and grandest celebration earth ever witnessed. The idea was first advanced by Col. Jesse E. Payton, who was the first person to suggest the event in 1875 commemorative of Bunker Hill, also the great exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876, the erection of the Yorktown monument in 1881, the centennial constitutional convention at Philadelphia, the New York celebration in memory of the inauguration of George Washington and the establishment of the government, and the World's Fair at Chicago. Stranger things have happened than the celebration of the birth of Christ during its 2,000th anniversary year. There is plenty of time to discuss it, for it is 111 years distant—A. D. 2004.

LIFE INSURANCE AND THE DRINK HABIT.

Life insurance is recognized as being quite as legitimate as is fire insurance. In many respects, it is more certain; for in a temperate climate, like our own, it is possible to reduce the matter of the proportion of deaths to survivals among any stated number, at a given age, to accurate figures. The rate of life insurance is based on the "expectation of life" of healthy persons at a given age; hence any habit which has a tendency to shorten life becomes a bar to life insurance, if it be known.

The drink habit is one which shortens life. Of this there can be no manner of doubt. Statistics prove it. And the result is that the life insurance companies are becoming increasingly careful about taking risks upon drinking men. This is in marked contrast to the fact that the conditions of life insurance have increasingly become liberal within the past few years, many of the former restrictions having been removed. If a man is a drinking person, he will find it far more difficult to have a company take a risk upon his life than he would have done a decade ago.

An Eastern journal recently published an interview with a leading life insurance man of New York city, who gave interesting facts concerning the attitude of the companies toward drinking men. It is to be remembered that the companies do not require an applicant for life insurance to be a total abstainer—though there are some of them which will give more favorable rates to those who do not touch liquor. But though a "moderate drinker" has no difficulty in getting his life insured, it is to be remembered that the company decides whether he really be a "moderate drinker." It will not take his word for it. And in order to decide this point, it requires to know not only how often he drinks, what he drinks, and how much each time, but also when he drinks. As the official referred to above most emphatically puts it, "We won't touch with a forty-foot pole a man who has to have his morning cocktail. He may not drink much, but our statistics prove that men who drink in the morning are any thing but safe risks. When a man gets to that point, there is something radically wrong—and it is apt to be a 'raw stomach'—made so by indulgence, and which is generally accompanied by a craving for alcohol which cannot be controlled." As a matter of interest, we give his statement as to the standard of judgment concerning moderate drinking:

"There is a standard by which we gauge, so to speak, all applicants for life insurance policies. The line must be drawn somewhere, and we have adopted the limit of Anstie, a celebrated French chemist. According to this limit a man is a moderate drinker when he does not consume liquor equivalent to more than one and a half ounces of alcohol daily. Such allowance is prescribed in the case of ardent spirits, as brandy, whisky, gin, rum, etc., by three ounces; of sherry or other strong wine, by two wine glassfuls; of claret, or other light wine, by one pint bottle; of strong ale or porter, by three tumblerfuls, and of light ale or beer, by four or five tumblerfuls. It is interesting to most men to know just what is considered moderate drinking, from a scientific standpoint. A man who has given the subject years of study tells us that a person enjoying average health, is not guilty of over-indulgence, so long as the quantity of alcohol taken into his system does not exceed that given above.

"Every precaution is taken to prevent deceit on the part of the applicant in this regard. Before being accepted, he must answer these questions: What is your practice as regards the use of spirits, wines, malt liquor, or other alcoholic beverages? The subject must state, specially, what he commonly drinks, and how much. Has he ever been a temperate drink when I want to,' give no real information and are worthless for the purpose of this inquiry. Have you ever been a free-drinker? If yes, it should be stated when, for how long, and to what degree, and whether ever delirium tremens, or other injury to health?

"You will see that these questions cover the ground thoroughly, and to evade them the applicant must perjure himself. Not only is he thoroughly cross-examined, but every possible means are taken to obtain needed information about his character, and if it be found that any of the above questions have been answered incorrectly, the application is at once rejected. These steps are necessary to protect the honest people who have taken out policies in our company; and there can be no safe insurance except where the law of average is strictly adhered to.

"Not only do we object to insuring men who are addicted to over-indulgence in stimulants, but men who either manufacture or sell beverages are also deemed extra hazardous risks. Care is taken to ascertain whether the applicant is a wholesale or retail dealer, and whether there is a bar upon his premises. Not only does the temptation to drink, which is the result of the constant handling of liquor, add to the risk, even if the dealer be a temperate man, but the selling of liquor is attended by many dangers."

Can any sane man read this frank statement, and adhere to a belief that alcoholic liquors are not deleterious in their physical effects, and that they do not shorten human life? Read the official definition of moderate drinking, and ask any drinking man who plumes himself on being a "moderate" drinker whether he ever allows himself to exceed the limit there set down. If he be truthful, he will frankly admit such to be the case. Furthermore, it is certain that the distinction is really arbitrary. If alcohol in a certain daily dose is injurious, it can not be beneficial in a smaller dose. The assertion that it is carries its own disproof. The fact is that alcohol is a poison to the system, and its effect is in direct proportion to the amount taken and the frequency of the taking. When the people at large understand this and other primal facts concerning it, they will be ready to join in the effort to

Pulverize the Rum Power.

The story comes from Pittsburg that the Homestead Iron company is quietly displacing white laborers and mechanics by colored one, recruited in Washington city. Already 800 negroes have been sent to Homestead and surrounding factories from Washington alone. Other manufacturing employers from various parts of Pennsylvania are in the city on the same errand. They assert, from experience, that the negroes are equal to the whites for all sorts of unskilled and much skilled labor, and are more tractable and contented. They are paid from $1.50 to $3 per day. This action may solve the color line problem, for negroes have no trouble in getting employment in Pennsylvania, while they can be obtained in abundance in any section of the South.

How much gold will go out before the present shipments cease? This is a question a great many people would like to have answered. A cable from London says Austria needs $50,000,000 yet, and expects to get it all from the United States. When we have sent out that much, how large will the Treasury reserve fund be?

Wayne MacVeagh comes out in hot indignation against the President's violation of the principles of civil service reform. He didn't get that foreign mission his soul coveted. Mugwumps are all right at the polls, but when it comes to passing out the pie, they are not in it, Wayne!

If the Duke of Veragua cannot speak very brilliant English, he is having a royal good time in the United States. Much better, in fact, than had his distinguished ancestor.

The trip of the old Liberty Bell is ended. The journey was a magnificent ovation to a metal hero, whose mute tongue speaks louder than words of Revolutionary glories.

HEIRSHIP IN THE GRAND ARMY.

The Blade has received from an official of Col Jewell Post, No. 53, G. A. R., a memorial adopted by that body, which is located at Myrtle Point, Coos county, Oregon, and addressed to the adjutant-general of that department of the order. The request is made of The Blade that it shall publish the memorial, and call upon the comrades of the Grand Army all over the Union, to discuss the matter in their respective posts. This we gladly do.

The memorial begins by reciting the fact that the men who battled for the perpetuity of the Union in the years of civil war are fast passing away, and then proceeds as follows:

Resolved, By Col. Jewell Post, No. 53, G. A. R., that it is the opinion of this post that the sons of all old soldiers who fought against the enemies of our country during the rebellion be made eligible to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic, provided, however, it be left to the discretion of each post to adopt this measure if they wish; it will be seen that this will not conflict with the Sons of Veteran camps already organized, or that may be in the future, and that the department encampment of Oregon, at its next session, be requested to forward this foregoing proposition, and that they refer this important question to the National encampment, asking that honorable body to amend our constitution so that all honorable sons of soldiers who die, may become members of the G. A. R. posts, especially where there is no organization of Sons of Veterans. While urging this important move, we can not refrain from saying that, owing to the rapidly decreasing ages of the survivors of the war, it is with considerable effort on the part of many old comrades to always be present at the Grand Army meetings, and were their sons placed in a position so they could take the place of their sires, it would put new life and vigor into the workings of our noble order, and it would grow up into one of the most powerful organizations in the United States, and extend its loyal and educating principles unto generations to come.

The comrades of Jewell Post are without doubt sincere in their view; yet we believe we should not endeavor to have the plan set forth in the memorial adopted by the order. The reason is plain. The Grand Army of the Republic is made up exclusively of men who served in the Union armies during the rebellion, and were honorably discharged. Its membership were all animated by the same patriotic ardor; they battled loyally and bravely to prevent the dismemberment of the American Union; together they endured the hardships and dangers of campaigning; side by side with each other, and with those comrades whose remains rest beneath Southern soil, they met the shock of battle, and in deadly struggle defeated those armed to destroy the Union of the fathers. What prouder title can there be than "comrade of the Grand Army," composed of such men, and of such alone?

To admit others—even sons—within the circle of heroes who have dared all that man can in the defense of this country and his flag, is to radically change the purposes of the order. There is no need that it shall become a perpetual organization. Patriotism is not propagated in that way. It is a plant that grows best in the open, out under the free sky, swept by storms and deluged by rains. It does not attain its best development when nurtured within the walls of a secret organization, shut out from the other elements of American citizenship.

The original idea was to make the Grand Army an organization whose existence shall be terminated by the death of the last survivor of the mighty host of blue-clad soldiers who carried the flag from the Ohio to the sea—from Bull Run to Appomattox. Let the veterans of wars to come—for we shall have other wars—organize a similar society, if they choose. Let the sons of the soldiers of the civil war have their organization—the Sons of Veterans—but do not destroy the one thing which is the glory of every man who wears the G. A. R. badge—that his membership in that order tells who and what he was more eloquently than any mere words can express it.

It was inevitable that an effort should be made to perpetuate the Grand Army. We have anticipated it for years. But we believe the movement to be wrong in principle, and subversive of the best interests of the order itself. Furthermore, we do not believe the proposition will meet with any favor among the order at large. We hope it will not. We trust the comrades will see that the admission of those who were not soldiers of the war of 1861-65 to membership can not confer on the new additions any honor. The honor in being a member of the G. A. R. is not from the mere fact of being a member, but in being one whose record as a soldier during the rebellion is creditable and honorable. What honor can there be to one who was not a soldier in holding membership therein?

Probably the financial situation will be cleared to some extent by the conference held between Secretary Carlisle and the leading bankers of New York, at which the whole matter was frankly discussed. The Secretary made it plain that bonds will not be issued except as a last resort, and said the currency laws need revision, beginning with the Sherman silver law, which the administration will endeavor to have repealed. It was said at the conference that bankers in the East are daily refusing credit to the South and West, fearing the effects of the Sherman law.

The active, earnest members of Republican clubs should not overlook the fact that the National League convention is to be held at Louisville about the middle of next month. All of these clubs ought to be represented by delegates, and men should be selected for this duty who will be sure to attend the convention. It is not too early to begin in earnest the preparations for the next campaign, in which the Republican clubs of the country will have an important part to play if they choose to accept it.

St. Louis proposes that the United States shall celebrate the centennial of the Louisiana Purchase, in 1903, with a World's Fair in that city. Such a celebration is all right, but why in St. Louis? Would not New Orleans be the better location, on historical and all other grounds?

Mrs. Peary insists on going into the Arctic regions with the Lieutenant in spite of the opposition of the Geographical society. She will raise the mercury if she is left behind, and hopes to warm things up if she goes up with the polar bear.

The cutting of railroad rates to the World's Fair has already begun among both Eastern and Western roads, and there is a general casting about for pretexts for smashing all the rate agreements.

If the Russian royal line should suddenly become extinct, Grover Cleveland would naturally succeed to the throne of the Czars. He has the autocratic soul of a Russian.

The World's Fair is responsible for the scarcity of servant girls. The higher wages offered at Chicago prove a magnet to draw them thither.

All the ex-rebels are not yet provided for. President Cleveland has still a few places to dispose of.

PRIVATE DALZELL ON PENSIONS

As the readers of The Blade well know, it has been the firm and consistent advocate of what it deemed right and just to the veterans of the Union armies in the matter of pensions. It has never hesitated to express its views strongly and freely on this subject. We mention these facts as an explanation of the following note from the famous "Private" Dalzell, enclosing a pension article cut from a copy of The Blade of several years ago. Mr. Dalzell says:

Editor Blade:—In looking over old letters and memoranda I find the enclosed from your paper. I never think of it but with a pang of regret and sadness. It was a noble effort you made, but it was all in vain. The act of June 27, 1890, was the finale to pensions. It has all run to the other way since. It used to be "up, up," but now it is, "down, down with pensions," with all the people and the press solidly against us.

All further efforts on pension lines will fail. Our day is done. We have outlived the gratitude and respect of the people. Happy the men who died not knowing it! It is useless to strive to reverse this revolution which the Republican press and rebel press is lying about and slandering us.

Every dog has his day. We had ours.

Our pension certificates are badges of disgrace henceforth, and our graves even will be deemed offense to be decorated. "There lies a d—d pauper," so they all say, and "all" is law.

Yours,
DALZELL.

Mr. Dalzell's lugubrious remarks have a basis of fact, but his feelings have carried him beyond the probabilities of the event into somewhat hysterical assumptions. It may be well, now that the policy of the new administration is beginning to define itself upon this matter of pensions, to note what it is likely to be. That Mr. Cleveland and his advisers are opposed to the present great expenditure for this purpose is known to all. That no law for the extension of the pension system is possible at the hands of a Democratic Congress is too plain to need discussing. Hence the status is this:

That no laws will be enacted hereafter which will add any class of persons to the list of pensioners;

That very few private pension bills, for the relief of worthy persons whose cases, for some reason, do not come under the general pension laws, will be passed;

That the number of pensions granted under existing laws will be reduced to a minimum; that where there is the slightest informality, or the shadow of a doubt, it shall be rigidly construed against the applicant, in order to keep the number down;

That an effort will be made to discover cases in which a pension is not needed by its recipient, or in which it was secured by fraudulent representations, and revoke the pensions of all such persons.

On the latter point, we have only to say that if there are any persons who are not clearly entitled to them, they should be deprived of them at once. Every friend of the pensioners who really need the government's bounty should aid in this work. We have not the smallest sympathy with any rascal who will accept a pension he does not really need, or to which he is not entitled. We hope to see all such persons brought to book. And, further, we trust that the first unworthy pensioner to be punished will be Hon. John C. Black, who was commissioner of pensions during Cleveland's former term, and who is now a Representative in Congress from an Illinois district. He draws a pension of $75 per month for "total disability," and yet gets $5,000 per year as a member of Congress. He should be made the first example; and Cleveland's administration will be a self-confessed humbug if it is not done.

THE NAVAL REVIEW.

The naval review of the fleets of the world in New York bay is an event of the highest value to the student of history. It is an object-lesson in a new epoch of naval warfare. Let the student of history for the future, drop all allusion to the Spanish Armada as the world's greatest aggregation of ships of war. Any one of the vessels now in New York bay could have conquered the Armada, sunk every vessel with all on board, without the loss of a single man. This one fact marks the tremendous advances which have been made in war vessels in the 300 years since the destruction by storm of the Spanish fleet in 1588.

This mighty fleet is composed of the picked war vessels of nine maritime nations of the world. It is perhaps the most powerful aggregation of cruisers the world has ever seen in one body. There are heavier and more formidable ships of war, yet the lighter cruisers are, all things considered, the best naval vessels the world has yet seen. They are good for any service, while the huge floating mountains of steel armor are not of much use outside of a harbor or protected roadstead. As all the vessels of our own new navy so far in commission are not heavier than the cruiser type, the nations sending representatives to the naval review selected vessels corresponding in general type to those of the White Squadron.

This fleet is the development of the thirty years or so which have elapsed since the battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac in Hampton Roads told the world that a new era of naval construction had dawned. But the magnificent growth of steel warships from that little "cheese-box on a raft," as the Monitor was termed, had its possibilities in the discoveries and inventions from that of the steam engine and the rifling of a gun-barrel down to the present. It is a magnificent exemplification of human progress in one line of effort, and perhaps the most picturesque which could have been chosen as an object-lesson.

That famous habeas corpus case, growing out of the conflict of authority between state and Federal courts in South Carolina, has been decided by the United States Supreme court. Chief Justice Fuller holds that the action of the United States Circuit court in fining for contempt three sheriffs for seizing for taxes railroad property in the hands of a receiver appointed by the court, was in no sense an action against the state of South Carolina. The application for the release of the sheriffs was denied. This is a severe blow at some of the absurd anti-railroad legislation in South Carolina.

The key to Chicago given to the descendant of Columbus is not a key to Armour's slaughter-house, as some of our New York contemporaries would affect to believe.

There is one consolation for Eckles; he is not the only government official at Washington who knows nothing of finance.

How many poor Democrats are just now wishing the office would seek the man! But it won't. It remains passive.

If Olney is such an icicle, why don't he freeze out the trusts, as Attorney General of the United States?

Minneapolis is making great claims as a tea center. Meanwhile St. Paul smiles her tet he!

THE HERO OF ALLATOONA.

The death of Gen. John M. Corse removes one of the junior general officers of the civil war who would have attained high fame had the struggle been protracted. Though he was one of the youngest brigadiers in his army, Sherman had such confidence in Corse's courage and military talent that he gave him command of the advance at Missionary Ridge. He held his position on Tunnel Hill for hours, under a deadly fire, and when reinforced carried the northern end of the ridge by storm. He was severely wounded, but recovered in time to be very active in the Atlanta campaign, in which he bore a most conspicuous and gallant part.

The most marked service he rendered was his heroic defense of Allatoona Pass, which gave him at once a national reputation. General Sherman, who described Allatoona Pass as "the gateway through the last and most easterly spur of the Alleghanies," had fortified the pass, and it was made a secondary depot of supplies. It was attacked on October 5, 1864, by the rebels under Gen. French. Corse, learning of the intended movement, marched from Rome to the relief of the pass, arriving there just as the attack began. He had a total of not quite 2,000 men, and the rebel force so greatly exceeded this that Gen. French summoned Corse to "surrender unconditionally, to save useless effusion of blood."

Corse's reply was characteristic: "We are prepared for the 'needless effusion of blood' whenever it is agreeable to you" Officers and men bravely responded to this gallant answer. Col. Tourtelotte was shot through the hips, but continued to command his regiment; Col. Redfield, of the 39th Iowa, was killed; Col. Rowett was wounded, but never ceased to fight and to encourage his men. The lower fort was carried; the garrison being at last withdrawn into the upper fort. At 1 p. m. Gen. Corse was shot in the face, losing part of his left ear. Stunned at first, he quickly rallied his energies, and was everywhere encouraging his men. The enemy at one time had entered the upper fort, and it seemed almost inevitable that they would take the fort and its surviving garrison; but Corse ordered the officers to draw their revolvers, and the gallant garrison shouting, "No Libby Prison for us," drove the enemy out of the fort.

For five hours this terrific contest continued. Gen. Sherman, warned by Gen. Corse of the certainty of the apprehended danger, hurried on strong divisions to save the pass and its invaluable supplies; he himself came forward in advance to a hilltop in sight of Allatoona Pass and thence signaled, "Hold the fort, for I am coming," to which Gen. Corse pluckily replied by signal flags, "I am short a cheekbone and an ear, but am able to whip all h—l yet." And so it turned out. Sherman, when he knew that Corse had got to the fort in time, remarked, "He will hold it; I know the man."

Gen. French, baffled and defeated, finally withdrew, leaving the ground covered with his dead and wounded; his loss was about two thousand, as many men as Corse had. Corse lost 707 out of his 1944 men—36 per cent killed and wounded, a larger percentage of killed and wounded than Pickett lost as Gettysburg, or than Longstreet lost in his five assaults on Snodgrass Hill at Chickamauga. But victory remained to Gen. Corse, and with victory the nation was saved, without which Sherman would have had to fall back from Atlanta and probably abandon the march to the sea. All honor to the memory of the hero who held Allatoona!

THE HOME RULE BILL.

That the Home Rule bill will become a law now appears certain. The vote by which it passed to its second reading in the House of Commons on last Friday night is taken as indicating this. It received a vote of 347 to 304—43 majority. The composition of the vote by which it was passed negatives many of the predictions made by the Tories when Parliament assembled. They declared that no Home Rule measure could be agreed upon by all factions of the Liberal party; that no bill could be framed that would obtain Nationalist support; that the Labor and other elements could not be held in line on the measure. The result shows that the Nationalists, the Labor elements and all other factions united solidly in support of the bill. The generalship by which this was accomplished is entitled to strong admiration.

While Home Rule is but one of the items on the Liberal programme, Mr. Gladstone has made it the first. Every one who trains under his banner in the Commons knows that the only chance of getting at his own pet measure, whatever it may be, is through the triumph of the Home Rule bill. Nothing is to be done until it is out of the way. Its defeat in the House would be followed by the dissolution of Parliament and an appeal to the country by means of a new election. There is, therefore, no road to reach other matters of legislation except through the success of the Home Rule measure. This fact aggregates in solid mass every member who is not a Tory. Gladstone's health is the only matter of worry to the friends of Home Rule. Should it continue good, the measure will triumph, despite the trouble that will necessarily be caused when the bill is in the committee stage, by the effort to amend it out of all semblance to its original self.

Quite a sensation was created in New York on Saturday by the announcement of the financial difficulties of Erastus Wiman, the advocate of commercial reciprocity with Canada, and a prominent member of the New York Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade. Mr. Wiman has long been recognized as the promoter of numerous projects of more or less financial success, but his present trouble comes from having "too many irons in the fire," a proceeding which has wrecked many wealthier men than he.

Tennessee has a law empowering state banks to issue circulating notes. All that is needed is the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on the notes of such banks, promised by the Democratic platform of last year.

The attacks by Secretary of Agriculture Morton on Prof. Harrington, the head of the Weather Bureau, should be stopped. Every sensible knows that it is simply a case of political persecution.

The next anniversary to which the people of Ohio should devote themselves is the centennial of this state's admission to the Union. Why should we not have a grand commemorative festival?

Ex-Senator Henry W. Blair, of New Hampshire, has not been heard from since Commissioner Carter began his long-distance speech.

The New York Advertiser opines that "My" Blount went out to Hawaii as "a sort of secular apostolic delegate."

CAN CLEVELAND DO IT?

The Washington quid-nuncs now admit that Cleveland is apparently shaping his course on the finances, so as to force a repeal of the silver purchase law—the so-called "Sherman law." But will he be able to do this, or will he rather succeed in producing a great big split in the Democratic party? That is a question which is being most seriously considered by the politicians. There can be no doubt of his intention to force this issue upon the party. That he expects to call an extra session of Congress as early as September is pretty certain; and that he may call it still earlier if the demand for gold continues, is probable. That he will make this the chief feature of his message which he will send to Congress upon its meeting is also evident. He will urge the repeal of the present silver law which requires the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces per month, paying for it in coin certificates, which certificates he is now redeeming in gold as fast as presented.

It may be interesting in this connection to recall something about the votes in the House and Senate on the repeal of the silver law in the last Congress. The decisive vote in the House on the proposition to repeal the silver law occurred on Thursday, February 9, 1893, but little over three weeks before Mr. Cleveland became President. On this vote the silver men carried the day by a vote of 152 to 143. This, it will be observed, was a very full vote, and it may be remarked incidentally that it was taken after a careful canvass of the House, after the full situation had been discussed, after every Democrat in the House knew that Mr. Cleveland's representatives, including Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Villard, Mr. Carlisle and others, were personally representing Mr. Cleveland's wishes just as much as though Mr. Cleveland himself was standing in the hall of the House of Representatives and asking Democrats to vote for the repeal of that law. Yet 108 Democrats voted against Mr. Cleveland's wishes and with the silver people, and 103 Democrats voted as Mr. Cleveland wanted them to vote and against the silver people. There are ten Populist votes, and every one of them was cast with the silver people. The Republicans divided about evenly, as they did on all questions where such a division would throw the responsibility upon the divided Democrats in control of the House.

In the Senate the vote was still more convincing and still stronger against the policy which President Cleveland seems determined to force upon Congress now. The test vote in that body occurred upon a motion to take up the bill for the repeal of the silver law. On this motion the vote stood 42 nays to 28 yeas, being almost a two-thirds vote against taking up the bill for the repeal of the silver law, and in addition to this, sixteen Senators were paired, so that the total vote represented 81 of the 88 Senators, and the real division stood 50 against taking up the bill to 31 for taking it up. Of those who voted against taking up the bill 22 were Democrats, and of those who favored taking it up only 13 were Democrats.

The Senate as it stands at present is apparently even stronger for silver and against President Cleveland's plan for repealing the silver law than it was when this vote was taken, and the proposition for the repeal overwhelmingly defeated. The House being so much larger than the Senate, it is not so easy to determine accurately what its make-up will be, but those who have given the subject careful study, in the light of statements made by the new members, are confident that the next House will be stronger for silver and more thoroughly controlled by the silver element than the last House was. With this outlook in Congress, what will be the probable result of an attempt by the President to force upon Congress a repeal of the silver law, even should he carry out his threat to withhold patronage from the members who prove recalcitrant? There are plenty of politicians who are ready to predict that it will result in a wide division in the Democratic party and two tickets and platforms, headed, perhaps, by a Democrat of Cleveland's selection on the one hand and Hill on the other, in the next Presidential campaign, the one supported by the Eastern and mugwump element and the other supported by the Democracy of the South and West.

GOVERNOR M'KINLEY.

So far as our observation extends, there is no opposition to the renomination of Governor McKinley. There are probably a few individual voters here and there over the state who would prefer a new nominee; but the custom has become a rule of giving a Republican state official a second term, and we know of no one who desires to make McKinley an acception. He will be renominated by acclamation on June 8, by the Republican state convention, without a dissenting vote. There will be no other person named in connection with the gubernatorial candidacy. These facts are official, and those concerned can mark them down for verification by the event itself.

Justice Field, of the United States Supreme court, certainly must have felt mortified at this Democratic administration when he found Mr. Cleveland's secretary of Agriculture saying "the United States alone consumes." Mr. Field, and the state rights Bourbons believe the United States should be spoken of as "they," not "it;" and hence Secretary Morton should have written "they consume," not "it consumes."

The big Wisconsin monolith may be set up as a monument to James G. Blaine. Such a proposition is now being considered. This monolith is the largest stone ever quarried, being 115 feet long and 10 feet square at the base. The stone is 46 feet longer than Cleopatra's Needle, and would make an imposing monument to America's greatest statesmen.

Ex-Governor Foraker has written, declining to allow the use of his name in connection with the presidency of the National Republican League. Consequently the League will have to forego the opportunity of having the ideal Republican campaigner for its executive officer this year.

Democrats say they will raise $80,000,000 a year revenue from sugar, coffee and tea. Workingmen who supported the Democratic party last year can now begin to work extra hours to secure money to pay the Democratic tax on life's necessities.

Mrs. Potter Palmer hit the golden nail the first time trying. Had it been a plain, ordinary ten-penny with her thumb alongside, the result might have been different.

Old Satan has had a case of nervous prostration since he heard of Sam Jones closing forty Kentucky saloons.

ARBOR DAY.

Toledo Daily Blade, April 28.

To-day is Arbor Day; and it is worth remembering that 1893 marks the twenty-first year of its existence. It was at a session of the Nebraska state board of agriculture, on January 4, 1872, that J. Sterling Morton, now the secretary of Agriculture, introduced a resolution urging the people of that prairie state to devote one day that spring to tree-planting, and recommending Wednesday, April 10 as the date. That was the first Arbor Day in the United States, and it was a success—for the people of Nebraska planted over a million young trees on that day.

From that time the institution grew through its own intrinsic excellence. The next year the Nebraska farmers observed the day with enthusiasm, without any formal official action whatever. In 1874, Governor Furnas issued a proclamation recommending its observance to the people of the state, and urging them to petition the legislature to make Arbor Day a legal holiday. The legislature did not act until 1885, when Arbor Day was changed to April 22, and it was made a legal holiday. The people of the state had, however, observed the day regularly each year, and with increased interest on its every recurrence.

But Arbor Day spread rapidly to the neighboring states, and within a few years all those of the great prairie plateau had followed the example of the people of Nebraska in naming a date for a general tree-planting day, and most of them made it a holiday by legislative enactment. The institution spread also to the East, and bids fair, at no distant time, to be observed as a holiday by every state in the Union. It has already a distinctive literature, and the names of many of the leading poets and prose writers of the present generation have been enrolled on the list of those who have written in praise of the day and the practice it encourages. We believe it was Sir Walter Scott who told the story of the old Scotch laird saying to his son: "When ye hae naething else to do, Jock, aye be stickin' a tree; it'll be aye growin' when ye be sleepin'."

OLD LIBERTY BELL.

The pessimists who mourn at the alleged decay of patriotism in this country certainly should have their hearts cheered at the touching scenes witnessed at Philadelphia when the old Liberty bell was taken to the car which was to remove it to the World's Fair, and the similar scenes which took place all along the route, especially wherever a stop was made. Here is a paragraph from a Philadelphia paper giving but one, though a characteristic, scene:

The bell was placed on a movable truck in the east wing of the state house. The people were permitted to come in single file, and the long rolls of humanity began to pass out again. Many did not like to see the precious metal go away, and there were many expressions of sentiment and many acts of love. Some women kissed it. Some ejaculated it fondly and others patted it and wished that it would keep out of harm's way.

The insensate piece of metal was escorted to the train by an immense military and civic escort. Tens of thousands of spectators saw its shipment. At every station along the line of the Pennsylvania railroad, vast throngs of men, women and children turned out to greet it. At Pittsburg the patriotic throngs braved a cold, pelting rainstorm to view the venerated relic. At Columbus the demonstrations were similar. Children were held up to kiss the metal; they patted it with their little hands, and rubbed keepsakes and souvenirs upon its surface.

Patriotism dying out, forsooth! Not one bit! The displays along the route are such as to rejoice the heart of an optimist. When one relic of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence is received with such tokens of universal love and reverence, who dare say the fires of patriotic impulse do not burn as brightly as of yore?

THOSE FARMER SENATORS.

Three farmers, members of the United States Senate, have been appointed a committee to investigate and find out what, if anything, ails the farmers of the country. The members of the committee are Peffer, of Kansas; Washburn, of Minnesota, and Roach, of North Dakota. Their report will cost $5,000, and will prove of little benefit. It will deal with anti-option, free trade and the sub-treasury scheme as remedies to be applied for the over production of cotton in the South, and growing 100,000,000 bushels more wheat in the Northwest than the world can consume.

Senator Peffer would certainly recommend the sub-treasury plan as the remedy to be applied in Kansas, where farmers plunge wildly into mortgage and bonded debt beyond a possibility of finding their way out. If these Senators will tell the farmers to raise less of staple cereals and more of what the people are now paying high prices to obtain, because of limited production, their mission will not be in vain.

The Democratic press has been praising the present administration for being out from under the control of "Wall street," yet the fact was published far and wide that on last Tuesday, when Conrad N. Jordan, the new assistant treasurer of the United States, took full charge of the sub-treasury at New York, he at once called a number of the leading bankers of the city in consultation, to whom he presented a communication from Secretary Carlisle. Precept and practice appear to disagree widely in this case.

The last time the old Liberty Bell rang was in 1835, on July 8, to announce the death of John Marshall, chief justice of the United States. At that time the bell was cracked, and its voice has since been silent. The bell first rang on August 27, 1753, to call the Colonial Assembly together to consider the continuance of the issuance of provincial currency, although the crown had ordered otherwise.

Mr. Cleveland should ask some one else to select his attorney generals. Mr. Garland's connection with the Pan-Electric scandal tarnished his first administration, and now Mr. Olney is being justly and severely criticised for retaining legal connection with great railroad corporations.

The state of Missouri has just begun quo warranto proceedings against one hundred corporations to relieve them of their franchises for failure to comply with the state corporation law. The tendency of legislation to curb corporations is spreading rapidly.

The death of Gen. Edward F. Beale removes one of Gen. Grant's warmest and most devoted friends. Though he never reached eminent distinction in military affairs, he was minister to Austria and an authority on the Indians of the Pacific coast.

The state of Pennsylvania is preparing to appropriate $25,000 to purchase Valley Forge. This is eminently proper and patriotic. The only wonder is that it was not done a century ago

PERSONS AND THINGS.

Jules Verne's real name is said to be Olchewitz.

The Springfield Union says that when Senator Hoar is really angry, he can use language in comparison with which "I swanny!" is mild.

R. B. Brooks has just completed the model of a bust of Gov. Russell, which is to be cast in bronze and placed in the Boston State House.

The Right Rev. William Croswell Doane, Bishop of Albany, has left London for Athens, via Constantinople, where he has an official appointment.

Smethport was the home of Mary Elizabeth Lease in her childhood, and she is expected to return there May 30 and deliver the Decoration Day address.

A son of Prof. Virchow, the famous bacteriologist of Berlin, is in Boston. He goes to Chicago to assist in the proper installation of the German exhibit at the fair.

Herr Krupp will present his big gun to Chicago, and a fort will be constructed on the lake front for it. The presumption is that Canada will at once seek an armament.

The silver pommel from the saddle used by Gen. Van Dorn in the Mexican war has been made a contribution to the liberty bell by Captain Frank A. Lumsden of Mobile, who is a son-in-law of Gen. Van Dorn.

Massachusetts people are grieved by the fact that the bird-room, the interior of the John Hancock House, reproduced for the state's building at the World's Fair, has been replaced by a very modern electric push-button.

The Rev. Dr. William Neilson McVickar, rector of Holy Trinity church of Philadelphia, who has been elected by the Broad Church conference of Episcopalians in Boston as its candidate for the Massachusetts bishopric, has been at Philadelphia for 18 years.

Publishers' Desk.

WANT A WATCH?

When Here is Your Golden Opportunity.

Do you want a watch? If you do, you want a good one. In these days of excellent watches you cannot afford to carry a poor one. The Elgin and Waltham watches represent the perfection of mechanical skill and artistic beauty. They are recognized the world over as the finest timepieces that have yet been devised. These are the watches that we offer to you. And we offer them at prices that will please you if you know what you want to pay for such a watch, and will please you still more if you will compare them with the exorbitant prices that are asked for watches of not half the intrinsic value. A Waltham or an Elgin watch is the same the world over.

When a purchaser receives a watch he may submit it to an expert, and if at the end of three days he is satisfied that the watch is not up to the guarantee he should at once return it to this office, when his money will be refunded in full. No watches can be sent C. O. D., and no samples can be sent. Every watch is guaranteed to be the latest product of the Waltham or Elgin factories, whichever the purchaser may select. These offers may not continue long, and on this account subscribers should order promptly.

Below will be found descriptions and prices of a few Waltham and Elgin watches from the many styles made at these factories, which represent the greatest value for the money.

NO. 11—WALTHAM REPEATERS.

Men's Size Watches Which Strike the Hours and Minutes.

When the great American Waltham Watch Company began the manufacture of striking watches or "repeaters" the expense attending upon their production was so great that only the rich could afford to purchase them. The advantages which a striking clock possesses over a non-striking one are multiplied in the case of the watch. In the darkness of the night, in the midst of a crowd, in the moment of danger, in the thousand and one cases when the impossibility of telling the time only makes the need of it more urgent, the repeater comes to the front and stays there.

The Waltham repeater is a full-jeweled watch with nickel works. The watch is adjusted to heat and cold, possesses an

improved patent safety pinion, a patent micrometer regulator (so simple that any one can use it), and a striking apparatus consisting of two silver-toned bells which strike the exact time within five minutes whenever a spring outside the watch is touched.

The case of the watch is worthy of the works. It is a 14-carat gold-filled hunting-case, with the ring, joint plugs, striking spring, and all parts subjected to constant wear of solid gold.

The list price of these repeaters has been brought down to $100, a very reasonable sum for the article offered, but the amount is still large for many who really need them, and so The Blade has come forward. Availing itself of its unparalleled facilities for disposing of standard articles, it has managed to make terms to have the repeater delivered, carefully packed, insured and guaranteed for one year, in first-class condition, to any part of the United States, for $80, a saving of $20 to the subscriber.

As these repeaters will not be ready for delivery before July 1, would-be purchasers should send in their names at once for registration, as the contract is limited to a few hundred, and watches will be delivered in the exact order in which the names are received. Registration implies no obligation to purchase unless persons wish to do so when the delivery begins.

Few offers have ever equaled this one of a durable repeating watch in a 14-carat hunting case, list price, $100; to Blade subscribers, only $80. Think it over and register early.

Offer No. 1—The Toledo Blade Special.

GOLD WATCH, MEN'S SIZE, $16.75.

The watch and case-makers of the United States have for many years been trying to produce a watch that would be exactly like a $100 solid gold watch in everything except the expense. At last this has been accomplished, and the result is the most beautiful watch ever made. This watch is for people who wish to carry a "fine model" watch. We mention that it does not take up much room in the pocket, the case being of the regular strength and thickness. The case is made of 14-k. rolled plate of solid gold, 14 kt. fine, so thick that they will last twenty years. Between these plates is a thin sheet of stiff composition metal, the purpose of which is to protect the works from damage when the watch is pressed or struck. This feature saves many a bill for repairs—a great point for people at a distance from reliable watch-makers. The ring, joints, thumb-piece, and all parts subjected to constant wear, are solid gold, which, of course, will wear for generations. The works contain a regulator so plain that a child can work it, seven valuable jewels, compensating expansion balance, patent winding and setting apparatus, and many other improvements, the enumeration of which would be superfluous. The works much resemble the celebrated Waltham "Riverside," a movement known the world over. This watch is offered to Blade subscribers only, but any subscriber may buy all he wishes for his friends. Price of either Open Face or Hunting Case, delivered, $16.75.

Offer No. 2—Men's Size.

GOLD WATCH, $14.35.

No. 2 is a men's size Waltham or Elgin gold-filled hunting-case watch, stem wind and set; the works contain seven jewels, compensation balance, safety pinion, and all improvements. It is an accurate timepiece, which looks just like a $100 solid gold watch. The case is guaranteed to wear 15 years. Watch clubs and installment men have been selling this watch for $25. Our price by registered mail, delivery prepaid and guaranteed, is only $14.35.

Offer No. 3—Men's Size.

OPEN-FACE GOLD WATCH—$12.

Number 3 is a magnificent gold-filled open face watch, with Waltham or Elgin works. In the works are seven jewels and all improvements, including expansion balance, plain regulator, etc. Purchasers can easily get $35 for this watch in cash or exchange. The manufacturers guarantee the case to wear 15 years just like solid gold. Price, by registered mail, $12.

All watches offered are stem-winders and setters.

Offer No. 4—Men's Size.

WALTHAM OR ELGIN—$5.50.

No. 4 is a men's size Waltham or Elgin watch, containing seven jewels, compensation balance and safety pinion, stem winding and setting apparatus, and all the latest improvements. The case is solid nickel silver, open face, and the crystal is made of plate glass, so heavy as to withstand any strain. The usual price of this watch is $8.50 to $12.50. We send it to subscribers by registered mail for $5.50.

Offer No. 5—Lady's Size.

SOLID GOLD WATCH—$22.50.

No. 5 is a genuine Waltham or Elgin watch, in a handsomely engraved solid gold case, warranted to be 14 k. gold. U. S. assay. The works are jeweled according to the latest principles, by which the best results are achieved. This watch represents the triumph of modern expert workmanship. Each watch is a stem-winder and setter, and contains compensation balance, patent safety pinion and tempered hair spring. We will send this elegant time-piece to any subscriber, delivery guaranteed and prepaid, for $22.50.

Offer No. 6—Lady's Size.

GOLD WATCH—$13.25.

No. 6 is a seven-jeweled lady's watch, in an engraved hunting case, the gold on which is guaranteed by the manufacturers to be standard, and good for at least 15 years' wear. Any lady in the land who is fortunate enough to get this watch will be proud to carry it. It is a magnificent timekeeper, and usually sells at from $18 to $25. Subscribers should sell it for $20. Sent by registered mail to any subscriber for only $13.25.

Offer No. 7—Lady's Size.

SOLID SILVER WATCH—$9.50.

No. 7 is a lady's size solid coin silver Waltham or Elgin watch. The works contain seven jewels, stem wind and set, and all improvements. This watch is just as good and handsome as a solid gold watch. Sold to subscribers only, delivered free, for only $9.50.

Offer No. 8.—Blade Special.

Open Face or Hunting Case, Waltham or Elgin works. Be sure to name your choice when you order. A $200 solid gold watch cannot be bought for $22, but the Weekly Blade offers a watch under the above number that has all the appearance and well-made of the good qualities of a $200 watch. You have probably never seen a watch like this, and must therefore depend upon us for the description of the latest, handsomest and best watch made by the great American Waltham and Elgin national factories. Time and money have been expended in bringing this particular watch to perfection. The movement (or works) contains 15 jewels, compensation balance, safety pinion, patent regulator, and all improvements. The case is the thinnest filled watch case ever made. Remember, we mean that the watch when closed in the pocket is thin. The lids of the case are the usual thickness, and form a perfect protection for the movement. The case is made of a plate of fine composition metal, over which two heavy sheets of 14k. gold are drawn, making a case that is for all purposes as good as solid gold, and warranted for 20 years. Every part which is subjected to constant wear, such as the ring, thumb-piece, joint plugs, hinges, etc., is of solid gold. The works are especially recommended where the most accurate time is required. This is just the watch for doctors, lawyers, clergymen, county committeemen, and all others who wish a really first-class article. As a present it cannot be excelled. It is so thin and convenient in form that it will even make a good and satisfactory ladies' watch, and it is especially recommended for school teachers and other professional women on account of its accuracy, which is equalled by no watch made especially for ladies.

We will send this watch, open face or hunting case, as desired, by registered mail to any of our subscribers for $22.00.

No. 9.—"P. S. Bartlett" Waltham.

FULL JEWELED, MEN'S SIZE.

"P. S. Bartlett" Waltham works contain 15 jewels, four pairs in solid gold settings, Breguet hair spring hardened and tempered in form, patent regulator, compensation expansion balance, safety pinion, stem winding and setting apparatus, adjusted double-sunk dial. This is probably the most famous watch in the world. The Blade will send it to any subscriber, old or new. Delivery guaranteed and prepaid in the following cases:

Solid gold Brooklyn "Granger," hunting case	$28 00
Open-face, ditto	27 25
Gold-filled 15-yr. hunting case (engraved)	22 00
Gold-filled 15-yr. case, open face (engraved)	18 50
In solid coin silver case (8 oz.), open face or hunting	17 25
In solid nickel silver case, dust proof, open face	12 25

No. 10.—In Honor of Columbus—The Waltham World's Fair Extra.

GOLD WATCH, ELEGANT GOLD-ENAMELED DIAL, NO. 1492. PRICE, $20.

No. 1492 is a magnificent Waltham watch named and numbered in honor of Columbus. It has the very latest improvements, including the world-renowned cut balance, patent safety pinion, stem winding and setting apparatus, jeweled balance, quick train, dust band, etc. The jewels are real precious stones. It has a beautiful genuine gold-enameled dial with Arabic figures. It is handsome and gives to the watch the appearance of a timepiece, the case being made of solid 14-k. gold in two plates, stiffened between with a thin sheet of very stiff composition metal. The gold is warranted to last 20 years. The ring, joint plugs, thumb-piece, and all parts subjected to constant wear are solid gold. The works are good for at least 50 years wear. We have an option upon a few, and for a short time we will sell them for $20 in hunting case, and $19 in open face.

This watch is certainly well-named, because it represents the greatest achievement of the Columbus World's Fair year, and with every "World's Fair Extra" ordered before October 1 we will send a souvenir of the "Columbus Exposition absolutely free.

In ordering BE SURE to state the number of the offer, say whether you want Elgin or Waltham, and give the price, that we may understand clearly what you want.

If you are not a subscriber to The Blade, add one dollar to prices above stated when you order, and we will enter you on our subscription list for one year. Address "THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio."

WATCH CHAINS.

In appearance, there is no difference between a rolled gold chain worth $10, and a solid gold chain worth $100; and really there is no difference after half a lifetime's wear. So many of our watch buyers desire us to supply them with chains, that we have at last arranged to supply gold filled chains, which for many years' wear are fully equal to solid gold, upon the following terms. These chains are all guaranteed by the manufacturer to wear five years, if properly used;

No. 1—Mens' "trace" chain	$1 00
No. 2—Mens' heavy "cable" chain	1 50
No. 3—Mens' stylish chain, long and short links combined	4 50
No. 4—Mens' seamless gold-filled "rope" chain	4 75
No. 5—Lady's Victoria watch chain and charm	2 50
No. 6—Lady's Victoria watch chain and charm	1 35
No. 7—Lady's Victoria watch chain and charm	4 00
No. 8—Lady's Victoria watch chain and charm, usual retail price, $12; our price	8 00

We deliver these chains free by mail to any subscriber of The Blade on receipt of the above prices. The higher-priced chains are guaranteed to wear 20 years. Address all orders and remittances to "THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio."

BLADE CHINA TEA SETS and BLADE WASHING MACHINES.

Our Blade tea sets and Blade washing machines were very popular premiums last year, and are often inquired for. The offers for both made last year hold good for this season also. Our old readers are familiar with the offers, or have copies of The Blade containing them. New ones who wish to know what the offers are will please drop us a postal card, and we will send a copy of both advertisements, exactly as they were published last year. Briefly they are as follows:

An 80-piece china tea set and the Weekly Blade one year for $7; or the tea set as a premium for every club of 11 subscribers, accompanied by $11.

The washing machine and the Weekly Blade one year for $5; or the washing machine as a premium for a club of 10 subscribers, accompanied by $10. Send for a copy of the offers.

BEAUTIFUL PICTURES.

There is nothing which so adds to a home as nice pictures upon its walls. The Blade has sold tens of thousands of pictures—copies of the most celebrated paintings in the world. Only one person can own the original, but everybody can have a good copy at a very low price. Most of these pictures are done in high colors, in close imitation of the original painting. One or two of them are photographic etchings, and very artistic. Sizes of these pictures either 17x24 or 21x28. We now offer the following:

1. The Roman Chariot Race.
2. The Retreat From Moscow.
3. Christ Leaving the Praetorium.
4. Napoleon at Friedland.
5. Christ Before Pilate.
6. The Grand Canal of Venice.
7. The Horse Fair.
8. Columbus at the Court of Spain.
9. The Landing of Columbus.
10. Theory of Columbus Rejected in the Council of Salamanca.
11. Christ Walking on the Sea of Galilee.
12. The Russian Wedding Feast.
13. Home From the First Voyage.
14. The First Love Letter.

Any one of the above pictures will be sent by mail, postpaid, inclosed in a stout pasteboard tube, for 25 CENTS.

Or, we will send any five of them you may choose for ONE DOLLAR.

Address all orders: THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

A HANDY ATLAS.

Messrs. Rand, McNally & Co. have just published a new Handy Atlas, of 380 pages, each page 7 1-2 by 5 1-4 inches, containing colored county maps of the United States and Canada, accompanied by descriptive, statistical and historical matter pertaining to each state, territory and province, with indexed list of all counties, with area and population; also, colored skeleton maps of of the continents showing all counties of the world; colored statistical diagrams giving data as to area, population, products, commerce, finance, etc.; with a "ready reference list," alphabetically arranged, of all cities, towns and villages, with population by the late census.

This volume is printed on good paper, bound in flexible cloth, in good style—not a paper cover; it retails for $1 per copy; but we will send a copy, postpaid, with the Weekly Blade one year, for $1.50. Or, we will send a copy of the Handy Atlas, postpaid, for 75 cents. Address "The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." The book is worth twice the money, and fills a long-felt want—that of a good, correct atlas and reference book at a low price.

A Feminine Attraction.

Little Boy—"What's all those womens here for?"

Little Girl—"They've been up-stairs to see the baby."

Little Boy—"Babies is plenty 'nough."

Little Girl—"Yes, but this is a real new one an' I guess they wants to see the style."—Exchange.

BUCKEYES WANTED, I will pay cash. F. M. Priest, 170 Superior street, Cleveland, Ohio.

THE GREAT CROWDS.

Railroads Gave Satisfaction—The Midway Plaisance—Fishery Exhibit—Germany and How the Opening Was Celebrated.

Chicago, May 2.—Notwithstanding the World's Fair, so far as completeness is concerned, is in an incipient stage, the attendance upon the opening day was something enormous. No figures as to the actual attendance are yet obtainable. The railroads handled the crowds in a splendidly satisfactory manner.

The bulk of the downtown traffic came up on the Illinois Central road, which all day long ran trains of eight cars each, at intervals of three minutes. This

CLIFF DWELLERS' MOUNTAIN.

was sufficient to handle the 7,000 people who rode from its Van Buren street station every hour. At this point the Illinois Central has erected twelve ticket offices, six of them being on one long platform and six on another. From each platform trains are to go during the exposition at three minute intervals, making one train every ninety seconds. This schedule will be increased by additional trains whenever occasion demands. To-day the rush was all upon one platform, the other not being quite completed. The excellent manner in which the road handled 7,000 people an hour to-day with but half its terminal system is strong evidence that it will, when things are settled in a regular routine, be able to handle with ease almost three times as many passengers as it did to-day.

Five Thousand per Hour.

The Cottage Grove avenue cable line carried about 5,000 per hour, and that with cars not too badly crowded. They were full, and he who got a seat was lucky. But there was no suffocating crush or rib-breaking jam. Grip cars with two or three trailers ran to Jackson park every two minutes. The elevated road was not so fortunate. Its terminal system at Congress street is not yet ready, and it was swamped to-day. It ran trains every three minutes, but they were powerless to diminish the crowd at the station. At the foot of the stairs leading up to the depot, a special detail of policemen was stationed, and several times the rush of the crowd threw some of the officers down. They could not use their clubs, for the people were quiet and orderly, but the trouble lay in that fearful pressure of a tremendous crowd, which is one of the most powerful forces on earth, and one of the most difficult to withstand.

The Midway Plaisance.

There was a veritable babel in the Midway Plaisance. Turks and Arabs, Japanese and Esquimaux, Javanese and Chinese, and a host of representatives of other strange lands brim-ful of enthusiasm lent their voices to the loud acclaim that signalized the opening of the exposition to the world. A mile in length and some 700 feet in width, this thoroughfare with its Frenchified name is probably the most unique attraction

FIRE CONTROLLED FOR THE ADMINISTRATION.

of the great enterprise. Fringing its borders for the entire distance are Turkish mosques, and Moorish palaces, fac similes of South Sea Island villages, Arabian dancing halls, a representation of a street in Cairo, a Chinese village and theater, as well as a representation of a tea house from the Celestial Empire, a German village, a Dutch settlement, an exhibit of Irish industries, Japanese and Persian bazaars, a Dahomey village, a Pompeiian house, a minaret tower from the pinnacle of which the faithful are called upon to bow to Allah at each recurring sunrise and sunset, a Hungarian Orpheum, a menagerie of the wildest of wild animals from the thickets of Africa, and a collection of other novelties that is absolutely bewildering.

Each attraction is attended with a greater or lesser number of natives of the countries represented, some exemplifying their native industries, others giving entertainments after the fashion of their own lands. In the Turkish village are over a hundred subjects of the Sultan in their picturesque attire, busily engaged in weaving rugs and

JAPANESE TEMPLE ON WOODEN ISLAND.

tapestries that represent a fortune when completed. Outside the famous "donkey boy of Cario" with his equally famous long-eared steed, known to every American that has visited his native city, is scampering up and down over the heads of his companions and their donkeys in the rear. Here is a beauty show—some two score maides, handsome of form and entrancing of countenance, who are supposed to represent the combined charms of the feminine sex of the United States and England, and all the countries of Europe. Here also is a colony of 400 Bedouins, well equipped with camels and dromedaries, together with some three score of horses, chosen from among the treasures of the sultan's stable. Last but not least, located in the very center of the thoroughfare, is the American rival of the Eiffel tower, the gigantic Ferris Wheel, erected at a cost of nearly half a million dollars, and with each revolution of which 2,000 passengers, occupying cars as large as the ordinary railway coach, may be carried to a height of 260 feet.

The Fish Exhibit.

If the author of "The Complete Angler," gentle old Izaak Walton, could have stood in the center of the fisheries building and gazed around him, he would have realized how very incomplete after all his "Complete Angler" is.

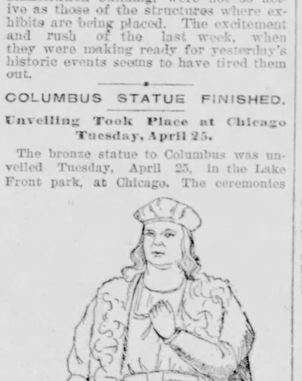
Properly speaking, there are two fish exhibits—the one in the fisheries building and the main exhibit of the United States Fish Commission in the government building. The former is directly across the north lagoon from the latter, and arcades connect the annexes for the exhibit of live fish. The great aquaria are marvels. They have a water capacity of 150,000 gallons, of which one-third is sea water for the marine fish. This water, condensed four-fifths, is brought daily in tank cars from the Atlantic Ocean and lake water is added to make the proper dilution. The collection of ocean or salt water fish is a complete one, and the finny tribe of the inland lakes and streams is represented in all its branches.

The German Exhibit.

At the moment President Cleveland pushed the button that set the machinery in motion the chimes in the chapel of Germany's representative building on the border of the lake were brought into action, their beautiful and melodious tones filling the air with glory hallelujah in honor of the event. On the platform amid the dignitaries of the Fair, Commissioner Wermuth and his staff—the whole body comprising 44 members—attracted no little attention. Herr Wermuth in his gala uniform as privy councillor of the German ministry of the Interior, and Assistant Commissioner Herr Franz Berg, in cavalry uniform of the Prussian landwehr, were in sharp contrast with the other members of the commission in civic dress; a distinguished body of men were the enlightened European professors who constitute the commission in charge of Germany's educational exhibit. These gentlemen were attired in black robes similar to those worn by the judges of the United States Supreme court. The official ceremony over, Commissioner Wermuth led the President of the United States around the interior section of the German exhibit in manufactures hall.

Simply a Breathing Spell.

So far as the work of building the fair is concerned, yesterday was simply a brief breathing spell. Early this



FISHERIES BUILDING.

morning an army of workmen took up the tangled ends which were left Saturday and department chiefs resumed their occupation of hastening that delectable day, when the exposition will be complete. The employes who swarmed through the pass gates this morning would have made a very respectable attendance indeed, for most shows.

Inside the grounds they scattered everywhere from the banks of the lagoon to the huge roof of the manufacturers' building. To the south of machinery hall the fair grounds, notably, have undergone a remarkable change. The former seas of mud and mountains of refuge are now supplanted by plank walks, leading to the less important buildings, to which dot that portion of the grounds and which are now nearly filled with interesting exhibits.

Bringing In Exhibits.

To-day thousands of teams were again pressed into service for bringing in exhibits. Locomotives puffed and steamed with clanging bells, as they hauled in carload after carload of wonders of art and science and nature from all parts of the earth. Laborers of all nations were at hand, and resumed the work of unloading and unpacking, while artists of every variety superintended the labor of placing the attractions in pleasing positions, and visitors, who are now admitted to all parts of the grounds, stood about and watched the proceedings with apparent interest. Half a hundred set upon the grand stand where President Cleveland pressed the button that sent the electric thrill of life through the monster enterprise, and soon had the stand pulled to pieces and carted away. The band in the half-finished pavilion near the beautiful basin to the east of the Administration building, continued to play throughout the day, while the carpenters kept time to the music as they hammered away to complete it. The graceful electric launches carried passengers up and down the lagoon among the islands, the seagulls flopped their wings and sailed and soared about, and the ducks and swans swam to and fro, and so passed the second day of the World's Columbian exposition.

The officials and employes of the fair, who make their headquarters in the Administration building, were not so active as those of the structures where exhibits are being placed. The excitement and rush of the last week, when they were making ready for yesterday's historic events seems to have tired them out.

COLUMBUS STATUE FINISHED.

Unveiling Took Place at Chicago Tuesday, April 25.

The bronze statue to Columbus was unveiled Tuesday, April 25, in the Lake Front park, at Chicago. The ceremonies

THE COLUMBUS STATUE.

were very simple. Miss Arline Peck unveiled the statue in the presence of Mayor Harrison and the exposition officials.

The statue is the work of Howard Kretchmar, a Chicago sculptor, who worked out the image at his studio, No. 264 Michigan avenue. It represents Columbus in the garb of an admiral, with an oval, Tuscan, perhaps a Raphaelesque, face.

FOREIGNERS IN CITIES.

There are 125,000 Scandinavians (Swedes, Norwegians and Danes) in the chief cities of the United States—62,500 (or just half) of them in Chicago.

There are 18,000 Hungarians in the chief American cities—12,200 of them in New York and 3,300 in Cleveland.

There are 60,000 Bohemians in the chief American cities—25,000 of them in Chicago.

There are more than 1,000,000 Germans in the chief cities of the United States.

There are 10,000 Hollanders in the chief cities of the United States.

There are 2,200 Cubans in New York city, and 1,200 in Brooklyn.

There are 77,000 Italians in the chief cities of the United States.

There are 1,400 Mexicans in San Francisco.

—That cure of Geo. W. Turner, of Galway, N. Y., of scrofula, by Hood's Sarsaparilla, was one of the most remarkable on record.

Domestic Repartee.

Mrs. O'Brown—Which one of you does the baby take after?

Mrs. Foxleton—He has his father's temper.

Mr. Foxleton—Yes; and what makes it worse he has his mother's way of using it.

HOW DID YOU REST LAST NIGHT?

"How did you rest last night?"
I've heard my gran'pap say
Them words a thousand times—that's right—
Jes' them words that way!
As punctchul like as mornin' dast
To ever heave in sight,
Gran'pap 'ud allus half to ast—
"How did you rest last night?"

Us young-uns used to grin
At breakfast, on the sly,
And mock the wobble of his chin
And eyebrows heft so high
And kind. "How did you rest last night?
We'd mumble, an' let on
Our voices trimbled, and our sight
Was dim, and hearin' gone.

Bad as I used to be,
All I'm a-wantin' is
An hour or two sleep fer me
And sweet a sleep as his!
And so I pray, on judgment day
To wake, and with its light
See his face dawn, and hear him say,
"How did you rest last night?"
—James Whitcomb Riley, in Atlanta Constitution.

Injury Beyond Repair.

The lissome form of the beautiful woman was shaken by the convulsions of her grief, and the fixed look of dumb, hopeless misery in her dark eyes was pitiful beyond words.

"Marian, Marian, for your own sake be calm," entreated her friend as she knelt by her side and tenderly removed the hands that covered the hot, tear-stained face. "Tell me what it all means, dear."

"I cannot, I cannot," was the dull, listless reply. "No—no, I can never tell any one."

"You must—you shall," insisted the other, firmly. "I cannot bear to see all the brightness crushed out of your life without sharing the burden with you, sweet. Perhaps it will make you feel better."

"Nothing can do that now. But I will tell you. It is best you should know all perhaps. You—you remember that horrid creature from Cadillac whom I engaged as cook last week? Oh, I thought she was such a paragon. So young and modest and dainty in her ways. I—I had every confidence in her. And this morning I happened to step into the dining room just as there was a great crash in the kitchen. I opened the door quickly and saw my new soup tureen lying in fragments on the floor and my husband kissing the cook."

"The monster!" hissed her friend.

"Yes," sobbed the stricken woman. "It was the loveliest piece of china in the house."—Grand Rapids Democrat.

Russian Sentinel.

The sternest ideal of military duty is fulfilled by the Russian soldier. An illustration is given by the author of "A Journey to Mount Ararat." On leaving an ancient fortress he writes of passing a beautiful green valley watered by a river that flowed between strong embankments.

His Armenian servant told him that in April, 1885, after a great storm, the river rose in such a flood that the persons living near the bank fled for their lives.

There was a powder magazine near the rider. The sentinel who was guarding it prepared to abandon his post. For an hour the poor fellow struggled against the rising waters, dinging desperately to the look of the magazine door.

The water rose to his chin and when he was literally within an inch of death the flood ceased. He was decorated by the government with the ribbon of some honorary order in recognition of his heroic obedience.

Found Moral Support in the Sphinx

It was an American girl who found that she talked too much and confided too frankly to a cold, cruel world the things she should have left unsaid that conceived the clever idea of surrounding herself with replicas of the Sphinx. It was in a doleful season of Saturday-night confidences over a week of particularly reckless conversation that the inspiration came, and next Monday morning she went out and bought all the pictures of the Sphinx she could secure in the hope that by studying the calm, strong face and inscrutable expression she could gain the secret of a dignified reticence, or, as she expressed it with the originality one might expect from such an original young woman, that she would learn to "ossify her garrulity."

Recipes in Autographs.

The autograph craze has revived, but with a practical rather than a poetical motive. Instead of rhymes on the beauty and truth of friendship, one is requested now to write on the blank pages of the collector's album his or her favorite recipe, with date and signature. It would seem at first thought to be a more wholesome fancy than the gathering together of rhymes, but, considering the wear and tear of the digestive apparatus upon which these concoctions recipes may be tried by an ambitious housewife, swapping sentiments may be less destructive and undesirable.

She Is a Democrat.

The wife of the postmaster of Little Rock, Neb., has applied for appointment to succeed her husband under the new administration, on the ground that she is a Democrat. The female suffragists in the cities of Maine may find in this method of extending family officeholding a new inducement to win over the Democratic opponents of the bill. Divided family politics may not be the worst thing in the world after all.—Lewiston Journal.

The Opposition.

Those who declare the crinoline
Unworthy of their gender,
Not plumply beautiful are seen,
But molded rather slender.
—Puck.

Imported Direct.

"These muffins are hard and stale," growled Mr. Dickens at breakfast.

"Well, I can't help it," said Mrs. Dickens. "They're fresh from London."—Vogue.

FIRE PROOF HOTEL.

The Normandie, 60th street and Madison ave., Chicago, containing 800 rooms and absolutely fire proof, is situated at the entrance of the World's Fair gates, half a block from 60th street L. & M. R. R. station. Porters meet all trains which saves omnibus and hack fare. European plan. Cafe attached. Parties wishing rooms address or telegraph Charles E. Leland, Manager.

ALL-AROUND ITEMS.

In Lapland dress fashions have not changed for 1,000 years.

There are 18,000 typewriters at work in New York, two-thirds of the number being women.

The first postoffice opened its doors in Paris in 1462, in England in 1581, in America in 1710.

The largest single fortification in the world is Fort Monroe. It has already cost over $3,000,000.

A ton of gold is worth $38,709.21; of pure silver, $37,704.84; $1,000,000 in gold weighs 3,685.8 pounds; of silver, 58,029.9 pounds.

London devours every year 400,000 oxen, 1,000,000 sheep, 500,000 calves, 700,000 hogs, fowls innumerable and 9,800,000 gallons of milk.

The most quarrelsome creature in the world is the scorpion. Two placed in the same box will always sting each other to death.

In the jewel house of the tower of London there is a book bound throughout in gold, even to the wires of the hinges. Its clasp is two rubies set at opposite ends of four golden links.

The following advertisement is from an Australian paper: "Wanted, a young woman (the plainer the better) to help a small genteel family in their domestic matters; one without ringlets preferred."

The lace-bark tree of Jamaica is one of the greatest natural curiosities in the world. Its inner bark is so delicate in texture that it might easily be mistaken for the finest product of the loom. It was formerly used by the Indians for apparel.

There are no native kangaroos except on the mainland of Australia. That country contains about 11,000,000 of them. Over 1,000,000 skins are shipped to the United States for use in bootmaking. Each skin will make about four pairs of ordinary-sized shoes.

An adventurer who had drifted into Leadville, Col., awoke one morning without food or money. He went out and shot a deer, which in its dying agonies kicked up the dirt and disclosed signs of gold. The rest is natural. He staked a claim, and opened one of the most profitable mines ever worked in Leadville.

A ten-ton cutter constructed of aluminum, said to be the first sea-going vessel made of this metal, is being built at London for the Comte de Chabannes la Palice. It will be half the weight of a vessel of similar class constructed with a steel frame. Her hull will weigh only 2,500 kilos, whereas if built of the ordinary material it would weigh 4,500 kilos.

The Rev. Hiram Brigham, who for 34 years has been laboring among the natives of the Gilbert Islands, had the satisfaction recently of seeing the printing of a Bible in the language of the Gilbert Islanders in the composing and press rooms of the American Bible Society. He began the translation of the Bible for the benefit of the people in 1859.

The queen of the Belgians has just ordered two or three phonographs, the purpose of which is to record her majesty's extempore compositions on the piano. She is a very good hand at this sort of work.

McSwine's Gun is a prodigious cavity in the cliffs on the coast of county Donegal, Ireland, into which the tide rushes with such force as to produce a sound like the booming of a cannon, which can be heard 20 or 30 miles away.

HE NEEDS A PENSION.

An Ohio Veteran Drops Into the Poetic Vein.

The following, according to the New York Tribune, is a verbatim copy of a petition on file in the Pension Office in Washington:

to Commissioner of Pentions Washington D. C.
these many years Ive tried in vain
an honest Pention to obtain
For wound received in Sixty-one
At first battle of Bull Run
one of ohioes sons so brave
who went to the front the union to save
And whilst Engaged in the above said fight
a rebel Shell took half my sight
Not content by taking an Eye
this treacherous shell in passing by
took my Eye Brow clear of the bone
and left me as unconscious as a stone
burning a blister of Crystal Clear
from the jaw bone to the Ear
but thanks to god my life was spared
Check and Eye Slightly Seared
and one Eye was left to me
for to write and Read Poetre
I hope with that Eye to see the day
when unkel Sam his Cripples will Pay.
H. V. C.
gordon, Ohio.

Food for Rich and Poor.

A physician maintains that it is not poverty of diet so much as monotony of diet that exercises an unhealthful influence on the poor. As a matter of fact they eat "stronger" food than the rich—more bread, meat, and simple vegetables, but their cooking is rude, and they eat the same things the whole year through. People who are well to do, or who are better cooks, get more variety with fewer things, and always have something to tempt the appetite. Soup can be made to resemble greasy dish water, or it can be made a really savory and nutritious thing, and there are a hundred different ways of serving potatoes. The physician thinks that free cooking schools would be a first-rate thing in the tenement districts.—N. Y. Sun.

The Sun Never Sets on Our Country.

Boston Herald:—Taking the most eastern island of Maine as our eastern boundary, and the most western island of the Aleutian chain as our western boundary, it is calculated that at the present time the sun does not disappear from the latter until it begins to appear on the former. But it is allowed that it is a very close call.

Her Own Reward.

A man calls his wife by the beautiful title, "Virtue," because she is her own reward. She does all the housework and gets no wages.—Yankee Blade.

THE SMITH & WESSON HAMMERLESS SAFETY.

A PERFECT AND SAFE ARM.

THESE CELEBRATED REVOLVERS HAVE NO EQUAL.

ACCURATE—DURABLE—SAFE

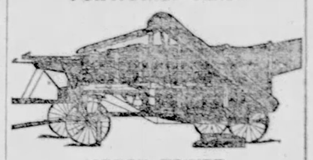
AVOID IMITATIONS.

For sale by all leading dealers.

Illustrated Catalogue sent for stamp.

SMITH & WESSON, Springfield, Mass.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A FIRST-CLASS



HORSE POWER,

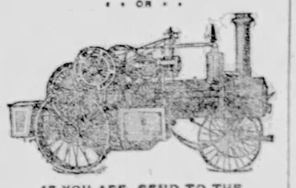
Tread Power and Saw Frame,

SWINGING STACKER,

Band Cutter and Self-Feeder,

SAW MILL

• • OR • •



IF YOU ARE, SEND TO THE

J. I. CASE T. M. CO.,

RACINE, WIS.

For their Illustrated Catalogue,

MAILED FREE.

3.50 HUNTING CASE GENTS LADIES SIZE

FREE

A fine 14k gold plated watch to every reader of this paper, who will send us their full name and address, with your full name and address, and we will send you free of charge, this elegant 3 ounce, solid gilt, hunting case, stem winding and stem setting, jeweled gold finished watch, by express for examination, and if you think it equal in appearance to any $25.00 gold watch, pay our simple price, $3.50, and it is yours. We send with the watch our guarantee that you can return it at any time within one year if not satisfactory, and if you sell or cause sale of 4 more we will give you the 5th one free. Write at once as we shall send out samples for sixty days only. Address

THE NATIONAL M'F'G & IMPORTING CO., 334 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

14K 14K

HOW TO BECOME AN EXPERT AT FIGURES,

or, Rowland's Compendium of Business Folly. For every body. A valuable book for the vest pocket; size 3x5½ inches; containing the most concise business methods, quickest ways to add, multiply, divide, compute interest, discount bills, average accounts, etc., known. Tables, etc., arranged to exhibit the comprehension of all. Limp cloth binding. Mailed for 25c. Postage stamps taken. Agents wanted. Write for confidential terms. W. D. Rowland, 82 Warren St., New York.

FREE REMEDY

For Weakness Resulting from ERRORS of YOUTH

Manhood Restored, Emissions, Nervous Debility, Vericocele, and all effects of abuse or excess cured. Never returns. I will gladly send (sealed) FREE to any one the recipe that cured me of these troubles. Inclose stamp.

Address J. L. COLEMAN, Elkhart, Ind.

ON RECEIPT OF $1.00

We will send postage paid, one fine English Percale Ladies Shirt Waist, pink or light blue ground, white, polka dot, with cuffs and collar laundried; very handsome; sizes 32 to 44. In ordering state size and color wanted. Postal note, money order or stamps received. Our descriptive ladies waist circular forwarded with each order. SANBORN & COMPANY, 339 Summit Street, Toledo, Ohio.

The Victor Rock Drill

WELL BORER AND PROSPECTOR.

The Diploma and Prize Medal awarded it at the Columbian Exposition. Powerful and fast hand machines ordered in one day. 10 Good Agents can clear $125 per week. Send for Circulars and Terms. W. H. EAVES, 1606 S. Broad St. Phila. Pa.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP—Ten miles from Muskegon; 220 acres; over 240 acres under cultivation; thousand dollar barn, good log house, orchard of 1,000 trees; about 300 young apple trees just coming into bearing; well stocked with horses, wagons and farm tools; all for $4,000. Terms Easy. Address "Lock Box 819, Chicago."

AGENTS WANTED—James G. Blaine's great work, "Twenty Years of Congress," in combination with the North American Review; the greatest offer of the year. Mr. Blaine's last political utterance appears in the Review. Send for circulars and terms, with references. Room 29, 3 East Fourteenth Street, New York City.

WANTED—Every reader of this paper who is a sufferer from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Heartburn or Palpitation of Heart, to send 40 cents in silver for package of Dyspepsine; it will cure you. Small package for trial for 10c in silver. Medical Supply Co., Piedmont, Ohio.

BUGGIES, PHAETONS, SURRIES, $45 up. $75 up. $85 up. D. W. Miller Carriage Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Oldest House in the Trade. Catalogue sent free.

AN Eight Per Cent Stock guaranteed by a leading Trust Co. is offered at par. Suitable for large and small investments; full information furnished by W. E.

The Household

Miss Enjoy Bouton Editor.

HOME IS THE KINGDOM AND LOVE IS THE KING.

HOME TALKS.

Apple Bloom Day.

A tune's in the air, a tune of the May
Glory and story of apple bloom day;
Center of blossom the pink and the white
In warmth of the sunbeams springing to light;

A tune's in the air of life and of joy,
Star of the starry no earth weight can cloy;
Trophy of seed time enthroned in perfume,
Soul the aspirant enbursted to bloom!

Spicy of spices, the balmy of sweet,
Hearts of the bird choir laid down at our feet!
God's hand full of blessing, tune of the May
Glory and story of apple bloom day!

E. S. L. THOMPSON.

SOME QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

The Judge's Decison in a Divorce Case—Marrying a Man to Reform Him—Going to the World's Fair —Pessimistic Views.

I was reading the other day about the decision of a judge to whom an application for divorce had been made upon the plea of habitual drunkenness upon the part of the husband. The divorce was refused, the judge stating that the evidence showed the possession of knowledge by the woman of his habits before she married him. She voluntarily chose to become his wife, and therefore could not put away the responsibility assumed, even though he had failed to keep his pledge of reformation.

Did you ever think of this phase of the subject, girls, when you were thinking of marrying that pleasant young man to reform him? No doubt you have a great deal of influence over him now. No doubt the means what he says when he promises to use self-control and to do no more what is debasing his manhood and will render you utterly miserable as the years go by. Remember, however, while drinking in his earnest words, that at present you stand for him as the one thing above all others in the world which he desires, and that you are yet classed among the possible unattainables. There is something in human nature that always renders what we may not have the most attractive and valuable of treasures, to be gained, if we have will and patience, at all costs. Unfortunately, there is another trait in this same human nature that often makes possession strip of its value the possessed. This marrying men to reform them comes too often into this category.

The other side, however, which was presented by the judge aforementioned, is the one for you to think of. Of your own free will you marry this young man, knowing when you do so what may be the consequence. You are well aware of his weakness, and that if not overcome, he will still be your husband and the father of your children. You deliberately choose to take the risk. Doing so, you will have no right to withdraw from the responsibilities thus assumed. You must bear the burden to the end, however distant that may be, or otherwise fail utterly in doing your duty.

Remember this truth—for truth it has proved to be in almost countless cases—if he reforms only to win you for his wife; if there is no deep, inner conviction that for his own manhood's sake, he must resist temptation, the chances are, nine out of ten, that once you are won, he will go back to his cups, and you will be called upon to endure tortures that you wot not of.

For those girls who deliberately give themselves to men because of the possession of money, there is little to be said. They must reap the bitter fruits of utter selfishness. They sell their bodies for gold, making it respectable by summoning the church and society to support the act. The children thus fathered and mothered will inevitably bear witness of the sin by which they are brought into the world.

I hope that the young girl who wrote to me for advice regarding this matter of assuming the duties of a reformer with those of a wife, will ponder the matter well. I have answered her in this way, hoping thus to impress others who are being tempted in a similar manner. Remember that reform must come from a conviction that is a thing apart from love or marriage as its mainspring. You have to consider, not your lover alone, not yourself, but the children that will gather around you, with natures impressed for strength or weakness, for good or ill, for whom you will to a degree be responsible.

"If you could go back to the forks of the road,
Back the long miles you have carried your load,
Back to the place where you had to decide,
By this way or that through your life to abide,
Back to the sorrow, back to the care,
Back to that place where the future was fair.
If you were there now, a decision to make,
O pilgrim of sorrow, which road would you take?

"Then after you'd traveled the other long track,
Suppose that again to the forks you went back;
After you found that its promises fair
Were but a delusion that led to a snare,
That the road that you first traveled with sighs and unrest,
Though dreary and rough, was most graciously blest,
With balm for each bruise and a charm for each ache,
O pilgrim of sorrow, which road would you take?"

It is very amusing to hear people talk about their projected visit to the Columbian fair. Of course, pretty much everybody expects to go for a few days or weeks, as the case may be. Very young persons look forward to it with anticipations of unmitigated pleasure. It is not through any conviction that they are thus to add to their stores of knowledge; it is rather that the crowd is to be there, and where there is a crowd, enjoyment is to be found. No visions of aching feet and tired eyes disturb them. No apprehension of cholera dims their vision splendid. It will all be something new, something strange, something wonderful.

It is the older ones who look at it all in such a different way. A pessimistic view is taken by the majority. They are going, certainly, but not for enjoyment. Of course, they would not miss seeing all that will be there, or at least make the attempt to do so, but they expect to perish with fatigue and sorrows they feel as if it will not pay for all that they will suffer. Often, too, the old "circus dodge" is brought in—the children want to go so much, and, of course, they can not go alone.

Others again see most prominently the potent educating factor in it all, and for what it will be in the future to them, they brace themselves against the fear of discomforts or of suffering in body or mind. Great pleasure in the sight-seeing itself is not expected. The coming days in which they will review what they are to see there make the larger part of their reckoning.

People who like crowds, and there are many older ones who do, will enjoy that phase of it. They will not mind being mauled and hauled hither and yon. It is all a part of it, and gives an opportunity for the display of skill in working through. And what a heterogeneous collection there will be. All, or nearly all, of the different types of humanity will be there. From every known part of the earth will come representatives, and that in itself will constitute a wonder of the age. The people who go principally to see the crowds will not be disappointed.

The wise ones who visit Chicago this summer will be they who prepare themselves beforehand for sight-seeing. They will, by means easily obtainable, decide what they most want to see, and then go to work systematically to cover that ground first, not allowing themselves to be drawn off in any other direction. Should there be any time left after this is done, then the next, to them, most desirable thing may be taken. The man or woman who goes with a wild idea of being able in two, three, or four weeks, to see everything is a lunatic, or, at least, will be before the time of his stay is over. When it is remembered how much is gathered there from the four corners of the earth, and that the work of preparation has been going on for many months, it can be easily understood why the thing is impossible.

Nor will there be anything gained by rushing frantically from one thing to another seeing nothing understandingly. That is what many of us will be sure to do, unless we hold ourselves well in hand. The fair may be the event of a lifetime, but it is not the whole of life, and there will be many who will go on living without being there at all. Yet it is a great thing, this White City, a wonder of the nineteenth century, and all who can see it without making too great a sacrifice should do so. It is the marvel of it, that renders the pessimistic and cynical view sometimes amusing.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

HOUSEHOLD CHAT.

Some Further Hints About Dressing for the World's Fair.

In addition to the dress described in a late number of the Household, one should have for her traveling and World's Fair outfit a pair of soft, well-fitting shoes, with low, broad heels and thick soles, which will make the fatigue of walking and standing much less than any other style. Some ladies prefer a laced shoe to one that buttons, as they can be adjusted to the foot more easily; for instance, your feet become swollen after a long walk; with laced shoes the lacings may be loosened, and the feet relieved immediately. If buttoned boots are worn, it will be necessary to have a pair of easy slippers to replace them after the day of sight seeing. Very many find low walking shoes preferable. With these, linen gaiters, as nearly as possible of the color of the dress should be worn, to protect the stockings from the dust, and gaiters made of heavier cloth, to wear when the weather is cool, or the air damp. Any person who has experienced the many and sudden changes of temperature in Chicago will agree that it will be a most excellent idea for the visitor to be provided with an extra wrap and an umbrella at all times, while in a pocket of umbrella case (made on purpose) a folding fan can be carried—one of the kind that can be bought for a cent apiece.

The objection to this precautionary arrangement is that no one wishes to be bothered with parcels of any kind, but the extra cape can be folded very small, and be carried in a linen envelope-shaped cover. The umbrella can be rolled close and placed in a sheath of silk or linen, with the fan pocket attached. Of course the fan may be carried in the dress pocket described awhile ago, which is to be worn with the dress. These things can be plainly marked with name and address, and be easily carried, or what is better still, deposited in the "bundle department," where for a small sum it will be cared for until you call for it. Having these things within easy reach will give you a most comfortable disregard of the weather.

PERPLEXED READERS.

Jean Hunt Gives Them Much Practical Advice and Answers Questions.

"A Perplexed Reader"—You are none too old to wear colors. A woman of your age can wear all shades of brown, grays and tans, also dark blue, green, wine-color or prune.

You can make a most suitable waist of your striped goods. I infer that you are stout-built. If so, make the waist a basque, quite plain. For common wear it would be pretty trimmed with lace. A lovely middle-aged lady friend has a waist made of gray and black China silk. It is shirred a little, front and back, and has a cascade of black and white lace down the front. This is done by taking a strip each of black and white lace, three times the length of the waist. The top edge of the two laces were bgasted together, and then the two gathered and sewed over and over to the front edge of the basque. The neck and sleeves have full ruffles of the two colors of lace, caught down to form shells. You could put a puff of of black lace on your sleeves, and lace at the wrists. A deep lace frill would add length and beauty to your waist. A lace vest would be pretty. You need never be afraid of dressing "too young" if you wear subdued colors.

Mrs. Thorne:—Your cream-colored cashmere dress that was ruined by the upsetting of a dish of soup can be dyed any desired color with diamond dyes. You did not state whether you were blonde or brunette, so I cannot tell what color to advise. A pretty shade of tan is becoming to almost all complexions. A very delicate shade of brown can be be obtained by using one package of Bismarck dye to eight pounds of woolen goods.

A fawn or drab makes a durable and pretty dress. For his color use one package of drab dye to eight pounds of goods.

A most beautiful prune color can be made by mixing maroon and terra cotta dyes. The two packages will dye from six to eight pounds of goods, according to the depth of color desired. Beautiful shades of gray can be made by using slate-colored dye. I once made a most beautiful shade of silver-gray by using one package of the dye to eight pounds of cream-colored nuns' veiling. Be sure whatever color of dye you use, to tie it up in cheese cloth and dissolve over night; then strain the dye into the hot water and do not forget to boil (not simmer) the goods as long or longer than the directions give; and to constantly stir and turn the goods while boiling. Lace, velvet, passementerie or silk will make a suitable trimming for your dress. Make it by any of the pretty fashions that have lately been given in The Blade. A new bell skirt is out, which only varies from that of last season by being fuller at the bottom.

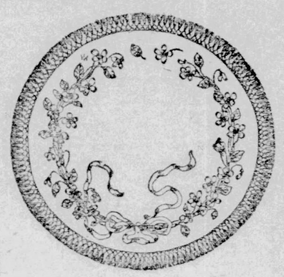
Now is the time to do up spring dresses, and some may not know that lawns that have lost much of their fresh color can be renewed by adding a little dissolved diamond dye to the starch. A lady I know has a habit of tinting her little girl's victoria lawn dresses in this way. Sometimes they are pink, blue, lavender or Nile green. When she wants them white again, she boils them in soap suds. By putting the dye into the starch it washes out, so the tint can be changed every washday if desired. Years ago a sister tried to tint her white silk hose by putting a little dye into the rinse water. She also treated lace mitts in the same way. Lace curtains and any cotton or linen goods can be tinted in the same manner. A neighbor dyes her ribbons and kid gloves by putting a little dye in gasoline, and then putting the articles into it. I have never tried this way of dyeing, but she says it is so little trouble, and is especially nice for kid gloves, as they do not have to be wet, and therefore do not shrink. I give the above for what it is worth, not as my own experience, but shortly will try the gloves and report. Jean Hunt.

SKILLFUL HANDIWORK

By Which Pretty Things Are Made for Household Decorations.

Table Centerpiece.

Last week a bureau cover was described which was decorated with violets, an illustration being given to show the shape. A beautiful centerpiece may be made of a circle of fine linen upon which violets are grouped in two sprays as shown below, and tied together at the top with ribbon. It will require a good deal of care to form these sprays prettily if the worker attempts to draw them herself, but it can be done.



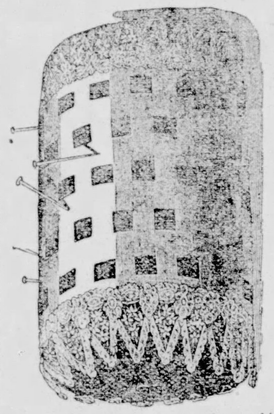
If better liked, the violets can be drawn irregularly, as if thrown upon the surface. Trim the edge with fringe as shown, or a broad lace slightly fulled, so as to lie easily.

About a Bedroom.

The correspondent who asks for some cheap, pretty way to cover the floor of a bedroom, which will harmonize with a cheap wall paper, could make a very attractive room in this way: Paper the walls with a paper which has a white ground work and blue flowers, the latter in a sort of all-over pattern rather than in distinct boquets. This can be bought at 15 cents a double roll. Then get stout, coarse paper and tack down carefully all over the floor. Two thicknesses will be better than one. Cover this with a blue denim carpet, the breadths sewed together in the usual way. Get a rug or two of white goat skin, which can be bought in oblong pieces for $2.50 apiece, or more nearly a square for $4 or $5, and put before the bed and bureau. If you have the patience to sandpaper your old bureau and washstand, and paint over with white enamel paint, and also serve a chair or two in the same way, the result will be charming.

Head Cushion.

A very pretty roll cushion is made in this way: Make the cushion about the width of the top of the chair, unless the chair is a large one, and with a diameter of six or seven inches. Cover this with silk or velvet of pretty color drawing up the ends and tying them around with cord, leaving the edges in a sort of rosette. Now make another cover of



The illustration represents the cushion in the opposite way from what it goes upon the chair. This form is also used made smaller for a pin-cushion.

fine India muslin, cutting slits in it in rows, as seen in the illustration, weaving ribbon in and out, and having that of a color contrasting with the silk cover. Edge this outer cover with pretty lace. The outer cover may also be made of scrim, with an open-work pattern, through which the ribbon may be run without cutting the cloth.

WHAT THEY WANT TO KNOW,

And Also What They Want to Tell the Household.

Mrs. C. W.: Some two or three months ago the editor gave a sketch of the Agassiz association and its work, which is too long to repeat. You can, however, find out what is necessary to form a chapter by writing to Prof. H. H. Ballard, Pittsfield, Mass., the president. He will have circulars sent to you. There is also a book which answers every question, and tells you just what to do, which will be sent you, if you endose 75 cents.

Mrs. Putnam wishes to know how to do graining work. That belongs to a trade, and would have to be answered by one skilled in the work. Why do you not paint your kitchen with a dark enamel paint that can be washed just as graining can?

Can any one give the information desired?

Mrs. G. F. M.: Fanny Fern was an American authoress who was born in 1811, and died in 1872. Her real name was Mrs. Sarah Payson Willis Parton, her maiden name being Willis. She was a sister of N. P. Willis, the author and journalist, who died in 1867. Her books may or may not be out of print, but your bookseller could ascertain whether it would be possible to get "Rose Clark" for you.

Mabel H.: For a slender girl with light hair and complexion, something in which blue predominates is quite sure to be becoming, but it should be a soft, warm tint, and not one of the harsher shades. A light gray would also be pretty, if the skin is clear, and with a tinge of color. The colors to be worn sometimes depend upon the color of the eyes.

Your second inquiry belongs properly in the Farmstead department. Look there for the answer.

Inquiries.

Will Jean Hunt please tell me what will remove the "shine" seen on the back of dresses after long wear? The dress on which I wish to use it is a light brown cashmere.—Jane.

I have a peasant's cloak (all wool) that I would like to make a wrap of for summer. It has long straight widths, and has been fawn colored, but is faded now. Will Mary tell me what color I can dye it, and a pretty style for making it over? Also Low can I dye a white straw hat brown?—Maggie M.

Will some one please give me a sure cure for bunions—one that has been tried?—Mrs. Smith.

I come to ask if some of the kind readers of the Household have any songs or declamations, or any exercises suitable for Children's day. Our little Sabbath school has never observed the day, as we are in a rather out-of-the-way place and somewhat behind the times. But we would like to do so this year. We want something simple and easy for small children. So if any of the readers will be kind enough to send them to me, they will be thankfully received. My husband is a minister, and we only came here last fall to take charge of a little church here. It is a lovely place, situated on Santa Rosa sound, only a little way to the old gulf.—Mrs. C. S. Embree, Mary Esther P. O., Santa Rosa Co., Florida.

Answers.

S. J. P.: Your song is "Joys That We've Tasted," published by H. D. Benteen, Baltimore, in 1843.

If J. L. C., will make bread as I do, and have for years, she will have no trouble with her bread becoming dry. Some day, when preparing mashed potatoes for dinner, drain the water into a crock or pan. After dinner, when this has become cold, break into it a good yeast cake, and after a while stir in a tablespoonful of sugar and as much salt, and about three cupfuls of flour to one quart of the potato water. Stir until it is free from lumps. It must not be too thick with flour. A thin sponge rises quickly. Cover it; set where it will keep warm. At night sift three quarts of flour in a deep pan, and put in the light sponge with a pint of warm water, and knead it until it becomes a smooth, firm ball, not at all sticky. Place it back in the pan, and cover with a large pan; then set it in a warm place as there is, near the stove. In the morning your bread is ready to go into the bake tins. Let it stand half an hour to get light. Do not bake it too quickly. One hour is the time I give it in the oven. Tin draws the heat; put your bread in an earthen jar.—M. A. Milton.

H.: Try Castor oil for curing ringworm. Apply the oil to ringworm, rubbing in well with the hand, for three successive nights, before retiring, and miss one; then another three and miss one, until cured. If the oil irritates too much, miss every third application. —Grateful Gwennie.

THE FRUIT OF FRUITS.

Some Ways of Preparing It for the Home Table.

Strawberries.

Perhaps there is no fruit so universally liked as the strawberry, nor one which more deserves to be, for it is not only delicious in flavor, but it is also one of the most beautiful in appearance. It is found wild in most of the temperate regions of the world. Early in the seventeenth century attempts were made to improve it in Great Britain by cultiva-

tion, and since that time it has received the constant attention of horticulturists, with the result of a large variety, differing in size, shape and taste.

The strawberry is highly prized as a fruit dessert. The most fashionable way of serving it just now is on the stem, by which it is taken up, dipped daintily in powdered sugar and transferred to the mouth.

Strawberry Bavarian Cream.

Take 1 qt. of strawberries, 1 pt. of cream, 1 large cupful of sugar, 1-2 cupful of boiling water, 1-2 cupful of cold water and 1-2 package of Cox's gelatine. Soak the gelatine two hours in the cold water. Mash the berries and sugar together and let them stand one hour. Strain the juice from the berries, taking care to press through as few seeds as possible. Pour the hot water on the gelatine, and when dissolved strain into the strawberry juice. Place the basin in ice water and beat until it begins to thicken. When as thick as soft custard stir in the cream, which has been whipped to a froth. When it is all well mixed, turn into the mould and set away to harden. Serve with whipped cream heaped around it.

Julia's Creation.

Soak 1-2 box of Plymouth Rock gelatine in 1 pt. of cold water 10 mins. Place on the stove and stir until it is dissolved. Let this cool and whip with an egg beater until stiff. Add 1 pt. of granulated sugar and the beaten whites of 3 eggs, 1 tablespoonful of Jamaica ginger, juice of 1 orange, and then stir in 1 qt. of strawberries. Line mould with oranges sliced thin, and pour in the mixture. Let stand until set, and eat with whipped cream. This is sufficient for a dozen persons.

If any other gelatine is used, the juice of 2 oranges and 1 lemon would be required. Any kind of fruit may be used as a mixture, if desired.

THAT ALLOWANCE QUESTION.

Still the Expressions of Opinion Pour In.

Just Partners.

I think a husband and wife should consider themselves partners, having an equal interest in money matters. If the husband can afford to spend money for tobacco and other self-indulgences, then an equal sum should be given to the wife, to spend as she pleases; but if as in our case the husband only buys necessaries, I see no reason why a regular allowance should be given to the wife. Expenses carry so much, it is much better that money should be given to the wife as she needs it.—Pina Lindahls.

She Thinks So Too.

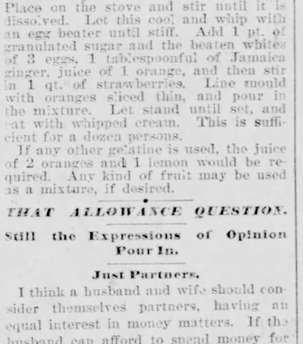
In answer to the editor's request in the Household, I think every wife should have an allowance of her own to spend as she sees fit, according to her own best judgment, proportioned to her husband's circumstances. I have learned by experience and observation that the average wife and mother will invest money to a better advantage than the average husband and father. I believe a great many men would be in better circumstances financially if they would let their wives help manage their business. They should be equal partners in the income and outgo, in my mind.—Mrs. R. R Goltry.

Certainly She Does.

Most assuredly women want an allowance, and if it were only 50 cents a week she ought to have it. Look at the women that take in work, keep boarders, anything to earn a little money, when their own work is more than they ought to do, just to be able to have a little self-respect, and not be obliged to beg for every cent they spend. It is an insult to every good woman that she has to be a beggar. Every girl ought to stipulate for an allowance before she marries. If she does not, she will be very apt to regret it as long as she lives. —Woman's Rights.

No Side-Saddle.

I think the wife should have a part of the family income to use as her own; not as a gift or the money left in her care to have to give an account of every cent she spends, but as her right, to spend as she sees fit. Some women may not object to asking for every cent they get, but I do,and have never talked with a woman on the subject who did not think it right for the wife to have a certain part of the income. Some



SHE BEGS FOR TWENTY FIVE CENTS.

farmers allow their wives the profits from the dairy or poultry. That is a good plan if they do not do as one of my neighbors did. She washed for others, sold butter and eggs until she had enough to buy her a much needed side-saddle, at the same time helping him three or four days a week about the farm, burning brush and other work. Did she get her saddle? No, he broke some farm machinery and she bought more to replace it, that was the last of her saddle.—M. E. T.

What Uncle Tom Says.

The editor invites men folks to write up the wife's allowance question.

Now, what ails the plan struck up by wife and I forty years ago. I am simply a mechanic, earning rather less than the average wages of skilled workmen.

Wife is the banker to our concern, into her lap every Saturday night falls our earnings. Pay as you go, and live on less than your income, was the word.

My business was to earn, her's to care for what we got. She also bought all domestic supplies, unquestioned, and had to see that funds were had for taxes, insurance and repairs on our home property, which property, by the way, she holds in her own right.

Now we are not a pair of angels, by a long shot. No! We have had our lively little spats time and again, but then we have a nice, tidy little home, reasonably well equipped; furniture, pictures, books, a cheerful grate and the Daily Blade to solace our leisure. An ample lawn, garden and shrubbery, with chickens, ducks, pigs and bees; fruits, vegetables, and flowers galore, with a snug investment for a rainy day added.

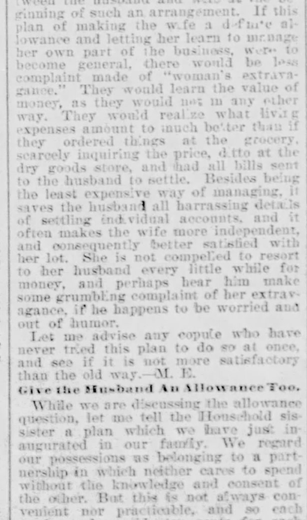
And now our shoulders are well bent, and our locks are well seeded with gray, yet are we in our own conceit, a "real comfortable old couple," and more and better and happier is that faith which is in us that we shall run life on our plan a healthy little spell in that "Silent Land Over the River." Next.—Uncle Tom.

The Wife's Allowance.

By all means she should have it. Do not call it an allowance, but better than that, let the wife be a partner and share equally with her husband. Women are usually careful of the family money, and it makes them feel more happy, and have an interest in the husband's business, if he confides his business hopes and fears to them. Then be the income small, or great, they are exceptional women indeed, who are not willing to share the income with their husband. Nothing will in time kill a woman's love and respect for the husband than to feel that he grudgingly doles out to her the dimes or dollars she is obliged to askf or to meet necessary expenses. How much better to share alike. If the men do not believe it, let them try asking their wives for money whenever they need it. This plan has been effectually tried, and is warranted to convince any unprejudiced man.—Martinez.

Humphrey Krash Speaks.

Whether or not the wife should receive an allowance from her husband to spend ad libitum, depends a great deal on the economic qualities of the receiver. If some women were furnished an allowance adequate to their wants, it would require a first national bank and several mints hustling to keep pace with the demand. But if she is of the sensible, frugal kind, the allowance should be made by all means, and there is not one woman in ten thousand who would object if the matter was thus arranged by law. The proportion of men who would might run a trifle higher. The worthy partner of man's bosom, who has not the means to create a fund necessary for the various wants of woman, should have a portion of the husband's income placed at her disposal without any questions asked whatever. If this plan were adopted at the start there would be more of a Romeo and Juliet condition in the marital relations. Imagine a change of cases: The husband importuning the



TABLES TURNED, HE IS THE BEGGAR.

wife for money to buy a cigar or pair of suspenders; just enough to square up his lodge dues, or liquidate last fall's election bets. The mere contemplation of such a condition of things is outrageously unendurable and ridiculously awful.

In considering this matter the following questions present themselves for solution:

Are women, as a rule, capable of making wise expenditures without the superior knowledge and advice of their husbands?

Were the allowance granted, which for a time proved satisfactory to both, would she not become avaricious, and Oliver Twist like, ask for more?

By making this demand do they not exhibit a morbid desire for independence, and are they not getting above their sphere?—Phipps Krash.

Decidedly in Favor.

I am decidedly in favor of a wife's being apportioned a specified sum of money, payable either weekly or monthly as best suits the husband's convenience, with which to meet the expenses of the household.

This sum should, of course, be proportionate to the size of the income, and to the number in the family. This is the only just, business-like way of conducting such a partnership.

It should be clearly understood at the outstart that the wife is to meet all bills that properly belong to her department. Just what items are to be in this department should be settled between the husband and wife at the beginning of such an arrangement. If this plan of making the wife a definite allowance and letting her learn to manage her own part of the business, were to become general, there would be less complaint made of "woman's extravagance." They would learn the value of money, as they would not in any other way. They would realize what living expenses amount to much better than if they ordered things at the grocery, scarcely inquiring the price, ditto at the dry goods store, and had all bills sent to the husband to settle. Besides being the least expensive way of managing, it saves the husband all harrassing details of settling individual accounts, and it often makes the wife more independent, and consequently better satisfied with her lot. She is not compelled to resort to her husband every little while for money, and perhaps hear him make some grumbling complaint of her extravagance, if he happens to be worried and out of humor.

Let me advise any copule who have never tried this plan to do so at once, and see if it is not more satisfactory than the old way.—M. E.

Give the Husband An Allowance Too.

While we are discussing the allowance question, let me tell the Household sister a plan which we have just inaugurated in our family. We regard our possessions as belonging to a partnership in which neither cares to spend without the knowledge and consent of the other. But this is not always convenient nor practicable, and so each week we lay aside ten cents for each of us, keeping the two piles separate, for our own private spending money, for which we are to be accountable to no one. If our plan succeeds and we can afford it, we shall increase our allowance in the future. Will not some one else try this plan and report on it?—Creda.

One Man's View of It.

The idea of a man, if man he may be called dribbling money out to his "better half" is more than I can understand. I will tell you how we do—that is, my wife and I. When I want to make any purchase of any kind I take the pocket book and spend what I please, and that is all there is about it and my wife does the very same thing, and I am glad of it, for her purchases, most often, are just as much to my benefit as to her own, and what are not are essential to her, so if she did not buy them I should for her. What is more, I would never have married her if I could not have trusted her with any and all my interests. Whatever is to the welfare of one of us is the same to the other. In short, what is one's is the other's, for we are one, financially. We are both at work all the time, she at her work, I at mine, and what work she does make it possible for me to accomplish what I do. It seems to me that a man and wife both have an eye to their own welfare, as they should, there would be no "allowance question," at least, that is my experience after six years' married life.—K. Jim.

That Pocket-Book.

I can not resist the temptation to say, I wonder what kind of a woman it is who likes to be dependent upon a husband or any one else for everything. The most of us do more hard work according to our strength than our husbands, and if we work as many days in the year as they do, why are we not entitled to a share of the profits, and that, too, without being obliged to ask for it as many are. Men acknowledge that women are more sensitive, that their feelings are more easily wounded by harshness, etc., than man's, and if such is the case, could anything be more humiliating than begging—that's the word—begging for that which she has earned herself? And if reports are true, she sometimes meets with about the same degree of success as the beggar in our streets. So I say, I for one, think every woman should have an income from some source or other to do as she pleases with, even a little entirely her own is better than threee times the amount, if it has to be doled out "by subscription."—Violet Blue.

The Wife's Allowance.

I believe a business man should so understand his position in life—the necessary expenses of his home and family—that, without using the amount laid away for future need, he should entrust his wife with a regular allowance of money, payable weekly or

EQUAL PARTNERS, A HAPPY FAMILY.

monthly, for her own use, and not require any account of the same. If, incidentally, he finds that she is injudicious in her expenditures, he might remonstrate gently, and advise kindly, but should never increase the amount, unless quite sure he is able to continue the same. On the contrary, if a good use is made of her money, commend her, and both will be happy. If children are early entrusted with a little money, and taught how to use it, they often become economical housekeepers.—E. A. C.

She Thinks So.

I have a very poor opinion of a man who can not be liberal enough to consider that his helpmate, companion and homekeeper has an equal right to the common income of their co-operative company. He has no more right to ask what she does with the funds she uses than she has to call him to account for his expenditure. She has a right to call him to account if he squanders the money needed for the support of the family. So, also, has he that right for the same reason. I have a contempt for the man who has a fixed conviction in his mind that he, and he alone, is the only one of the family who has sense and judgment enough to take care of the contents of the family purse, and that he has to dole out a portion at a time as it is needed for numerous expenditures, which belong to every family.—Douglas.

The editor is sorry not to be able to put in a letter signed "A Lord of Creation in a Horn," because he gives women some sharp words which, perhaps, have more or less truth in them, but it is written upon both sides of the paper, and is, therefore, useless.

A THREE PANEL SCREEN.

How to Make a Beautiful and Artistic Work.

Figure No. 6 is surrounded by an early evening sky and green hills.

Lemon yellow, white and a little light red can be mixed for this sky, adding a little more white for the cloud effects; put in the middle portion of background in a green-yellow tint, using white, a little each of chrome green and lemon yellow for this. Paint the daisies in foreground with white, making the centers a brown-yellow. Paint the daisy leaves and stems in two shades of green. The hat has a light tinted straw crown, with rich purple rim and lining. Use mauve lake deepened with a little car-

mine for this, with pure carmine in the shadows.

Paint ribbon around neck pure ivory black. Paint hair, lashes and eyes with vandyke brown, to which just a touch of ivory black has been added.

Paint fan with the same color as hat lining, using ivory black in the shadows. Paint the gloves as described for other figures. The front of the skirt is crimson; use carmine with a little each of white and light red to form the tint. The bodice is a delicate mauve. Border around front of the skirt is pink roses and green leaves. The under part of skirt and drapery thrown over arm is a delicate mauve like bodice. For this tint use white, a little each of rose madder and permanent blue to produce this tint.

The left arm receives a shadow from the lining of hat and from the hills. If the work is well done nothing is more effective on screens than figure painting.

No stiffness must be allowed to creep into pose or draperies, no set expression to the face.

One can enjoy an artist's best effort on a screen as well as in a wall hung portrait or panel.—E. S. L. Thompson, Muncie, Ind.

Later on Mrs. Thompson will give the Household more instructions in amateur art, as the members will be glad to know. This writer thoroughly understands her subject, being an artist herself, and has published a pamphlet of great use to workers in these directions.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS

Lullabies from All Lands.

DANISH.

Sleep, sleep, little mouse!
The field your father ploughs;
Your mother feeds the pigs in the sty,
She'll come and slap you when you cry.

CHINESE.

Snail, snail, come out be fed!
Put out your horns and then your head.
And thy mammy will give thee mutton.
For thou art doubly dear to me.

SPANISH.

The moon shines bright,
And the snake darts swift and light;
I see five baby bullocks
And a calf young and white.

ARABIC.

Sleep, my baby, sleep!
Sheep is slumber fall,
Sweetly rest till morning light,
My little farmer boy, so bright.

ZULU.

Hush thee, my baby!
Thy mother's over the mountain gone,
There she will dig the little garden patch,
And water she'll fetch from the river.

NORWEGIAN.

Row, now, to Batmarock,
How many fish is caught in the net?
One for father, one for mother,
One for sister and one for brother.

SWEDISH.

Hush, hush, baby mine!
Pussie climbs the big green pine;
Mother turns the millstone,
Father to kill the pigs has gone.

GERMAN.

Sleep, baby, sleep!
Thy father guards the sheep,
Thy mother shakes the dreamland tree,
And from it fall sweet dreams for thee;
Sleep, baby, sleep!

A UNIQUE RECEPTION

Of Blade Young Folks From All Over the Union.

Reported by Lucy A. Freemar.

After supper the guests gathered about their hostess anxious to make the most of the hour that was left them, before they must say good-bye.

"Yes'm, I go to school," I heard Miss Dorothy Payne saying, in answer to a question of Miss Bouton's, "and I spend most of my spare time playing with a live doll we have at our house, and hunting him up when he goes to "pick flowers."

A little brown-eyed girl whose name I did not catch, but who said she was 9 years old, and lived in Latmer, Iowa, told us about her pet, twin baby sisters, just learning to walk.

"I have a mountain burro and a sheep," said Myrtle Fry, "but the best pet of all, is our baby."

"We have a baby, too, only three weeks old," said little Moxie Brown; "I just love babies."

"So do I," said Lennie Eckard; "I wish you could hear my little 4-year old sister talk, Miss Bouton; the long words she uses would make you smile."

"I had a little sister a Valentine," said Artie Cuthbertson.

"I have two little nephews," said Gertrude Dutton, with dignity befitting an "aunt;" "and they are as cunning little pets as I want to see."

"That is what I think," said Mary Brown, an enthusiastic auburn-haired young lady. "I have two nephews and a niece to play with."

Emma Greeley, a dark-eyed little girl, mustered courage to speak now: "I have a cute little sister named Ruth, who is one year and a half old."

"My little sister is only six months old," said Walter Schrader. "She is my pet, and I can rock her to sleep when mamma is busy."

"I wish you could see my little brother, he is so cute," said Nettie Mitchell. "He is just sixteen months old and can say 'papa,' 'mamma' and 'kitty' and plays hide and seek with me."

"I have only one little brother," said Pearl Williams slowly: "I had been the 'baby' myself, for over six years, when he came to live with us, and I had hard work to keep from being jealous of him, but he was so cute that he soon won me over."

"I have a cunning little sister," said Ervin Sturm, a sober looking little fellow, with dark eyes and hair. "She is only ten months old and all the comfort I have now, except papa and mamma, since my brother died last February."

"It must be awful hard lines to have your brother die," said Scott Shaver, throwing his arm affectionately across Ervin's shoulder; "We have a dear little chap at home, two years old, who sprinkles mamma's plants with the camphor bottle, and is pretty mischevous all around, but I don't know what we would do without him."

"I used to have a little sister Nelly," said Blanche Loman, softly; "I have no brothers or sisters now, but live alone with papa and mamma on the farm. I stay with my grandma though when I go to school, she is very good to me, and gives me lots of nice things to eat."

"I live with my grandma on Bonny Hill," said Hattie Morrow; "and I have two kittens, Tina and Teddy, that love peanuts."

"I don't live with my grandma," said a red-haired little blonde who gave her name as "Lenore Faith"; "But my brother and sister and I expect to visit her this summer, and that will be almost as nice as this reception."

"I have a papa and mamma, but I live most of the time with my grandma. She and my aunt Emma need me for company, for they are all alone," said Frances Gray, with a wise nod of her brown head: "I have a black cat I call Snowball, and a dog named Clint."

"My papa and mamma live way up in the Northern Michigan pine wood," said Lydia Porter. "Last spring I went up there to visit them, but I did not stay long. I like it better at my grandma's, where we have lots of fruit in the season of it, and everything else that is nice."

"My grandparents give me many nice things, too," said Harriet McCoy; "I live with them, in a big house near a creek, and I have a beautiful pony that I ride to Sunday school."

"I have a horse named Cap," said Edna Chapman. "I shall learn to ride as soon as papa breaks him."

"I have a very gentle pony named Pansy," said Madie Goddard, "that I can ride whenever I want to."

"I live on a farm," said George Toland, "and I have a black horse named Coly that is old enough to vote. I have two dogs, too; Watch and Shep, and we caught 17 rabbits this winter."

This blue-eyed hunter, 9 years old, was the center of attraction now, and some other farmer boys came up to congratulate him.

"I live on a farm in Iowa," said Jack Woolcutt, a brown-eyed young man.

"And I am a farmer's boy from Kansas," said Mark Tyler; "I have to feed the calves and hens and bring in wood."

"And I have been harrowing since the first of March," remarked Bell Mitchell, another 9-year old granger, and these youthful "sons of the soil" strolled away together, to talk over the toils and triumphs of farm life.

"My pet is a mule named Clipper," said T. W. Short. "He is very playful, and a great tease, but will not kick or hurt any one."

"And I have a jack rabbit," said his brother Leroy; "I caught him on the prairie when he was small, and kept him in a box where I fed him milk and grass, but when he got his growth I turned him loose. He does not run away, and I know he likes his freedom better than his box."

"I have an Alderney calf that I ride sometimes," said Jesse Smith, with a merry twinkle in his dark-blue eyes; "he is very gentle usually, but once in awhile he acts as if he would like to "buck" like a Rocky mountain broncho."

"I have no pets," said rosy-cheeked Maude Daugherty, "but I have some house plants I have managed to keep alive through the cold winter. One or two of them were frosted a little, but they are coming out all right now."

"I am fond of plants," said Jessie Eakin, "and have sowed some seeds in boxes so they will be ready to transplant when the ground is warm enough."

"At my home there are beautiful wild flowers," said Pansy Harle, a blue-eyed Colorado girl, "though I live in the Rocky mountains and can see snow all the year round."

"Bees always come after flowers, don't they?" asked Alice Burnett laughing; "I don't know as you would think bees could be called pets, but I like to help in the bee-yard. Papa has 45 hives of bees, and they make lots of honey."

TO BE CONTINUED.

OUR WONDER COLUMN.

1.—WHAT ARE WE?

This is rather a scaly puzzle,
For you to understand;
As it's about a little fish
No longer than my hand.
It is a native of East India,
Away across the sea,
And such stories as they tell us!
Say! It can climb a tree.
Some say it can, and others not,
While some just simply doubt;
But if a pond they're in gets low
They quickly scramble out,
And start for water overland,
And search until they find it;
For six days they can go without
And never seem to mind it.
Sometimes they travel in the day,
But oftener in the night.
We'll leave you now to guess our names,
Be sure you get it right.

"NED."

2.—ENIGMA.

I am composed of 22 letters.
My 19, 8, 13, 6, 1 is distinguished.
My 2, 9, 7, 21, 20 is very essential to life.
My 17, 18, 10, 9, 17 is a form of address to a lady.
My 5, 22, 11 is being at liberty.
My 15, 16, 3, 8, is an entrance.
My 12, 4, 7 is an habitual drunkard.
My 14, 3, 1 is a fluid.
My whole is an old proverb.

"L. W."

3.—DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

1. A county in Texas.
2. A county in Illinois.
3. A county

OPENING OF THE GREAT COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

GLORIES OF SOLOMON

Outdone in the Great Columbian Exposition.

Most Stupendous Feat Since the Days of Rameses.

THE RISE OF THE MARVELOUS.

What the Visitors May See in Chicago Now.

The Crowning Achievement of American Brain and Brawn.

For the first time America squarely challenges the older countries in every branch of human knowledge and activity. Hitherto her victories have been in the line of material development—the form of government alone excepted. Americans have amazed Europe by their inventive enterprise and undreamed of energy. But in the things that are born of imagination and an ordered love of beauty the Western Republic has been content to sit at the feet of strangers until now.

This exposition marks no epoch for America, save in art. The stride of American art as revealed at Chicago is stupendous, mysterious. Reaching out for a mile along the lake is an architectural vision of indiscribable gradeur and beauty. It is not alone the individual character of the buildings, but also the majestic and harmonious arrangement of the entire scene that reveals the pure and high artistic feeling animating the work—the relation of each building to the other in purpose, color, proportion and outline, the variety of composition and the well nigh perfect unity of the whole.

Instead of a mighty display of mere material force of mechanical progress there suddenly bursts upon the sight bewildering evidences of the aesthetic progress of the nation. In this immense city of white palaces, built on a naked stretch of sandy marsh in two years, there is unveiled a new America. A soul has been born. The mechanic and the merchant are awed as they look upon the great central court, with its splendid stretches of architecture, its rostral columns, peristyles, domes, sculptured groups and fountained terraces, all mirrored in the beautiful basin. Here rows of delicate Corinthian shafts, from the temple of Jupiter Stator unite the majestic walls that surround agriculture and commerce; there the gilded dome of the Administration building rises against the blue sky out of a multitude of glorified symbols, and a full half mile away stands the noble Art Palace, an architectural dream realized, with its miles of pictures and statues gathered from every corner of the earth.

East and West Combined.

Chicago supplied the money and the energy to erect this twenty-two million dollar city in 25 months, and to give it a complete government.

A little over two years ago the site of the exposition was practically a wild marsh. To-day it contains several hundred buildings, and Director General Davis estimates the wealth represented by the buildings and exhibits at something like $150,000,000.

Fifty nations and 37 colonies are represented. Added to these are the United States government and the various states and territories of the Union.

Roughly speaking, the grounds contain 600 acres. They are a mile long and about half a mile broad at the widest part. The distance from the middle of Chicago is seven miles. One side of the grounds runs along the great lake and the other side faces hundreds of claptrap hotels and stores hurriedly erected at the smallest possible cost. There is a strip of land 600 feet wide and a mile long extending from the main grounds eastward and this is the Midway Plaisance, which contains the sideshows and private enterprises. The whole exposition will be open from an early hour in the morning until 10 o'clock at night and the price of admission 50 cents.

The first great fact developed by the exposition is the rise of America to the rank of an art producing nation. That stands out clear and unmistakable. It is written all over the buildings, without and within. The second feature is the comparative positions of France and Germany in art, science and industry.

French and German Rivalry.

France has accepted this exposition as a direct personal challenge. Germany eagerly seized her first opportunity for many years to display the proofs of her progress. The Germans were not officially represented at the Paris exposition and necessarily made poor showing. But as soon as the Columbian celebration was fairly organized the German government threw its whole influence in favor of a full representation. When the German emperor was at Essen he expressed his feelings to Herr Krupp, the great gun founder.

"Are you going to have a strong exhibit at Chicago?" asked the emperor.

"I don't know, Your Majesty," replied Herr Krupp.

"I wish you would show them what we have here," said the emperor. "I am deeply interested in the matter."

That ended it. A gun weighing 122 tons, the largest piece of artillery in the world, is mounted in a building of its own at Chicago. Herr Krupp will make nothing out of the costly enterprise, but he has pleased his sovereign. It was so with Strumm, the famous ironmaster of the Fatherland. He had no intention of sending an exhibit to America. There was no money in it. But when the emperor expressed his personal desire that the Strumm works should help to do honor to the German name the ironmaster sent across the sea such a massive and elaborate exhibit that the man in charge of it wanted Director General Davis to cut a hole in the roof of the Mines and Mining building so that the ironwork could project through it.

All this added fire to the already widespread enthusiasm of the French. They prepared for the struggle. The German emperor had all the art galleries of the empire thrown open so that the jury could choose the finest examples of modern art. The French commission ransacked private galleries in search of masterpieces to put the hated Germans to the blush.

Three Great Divisions.

The Exposition is marked off into three great divisions. At the north end is the art palace, surrounded by the separate buildings of the states, territories and foreign governments. This is the social department, and millions of dollars will be spent in the entertainment of visitors and in formal banquets. Going southward are to be found three-quarters of a mile of structures representing manufactures, machinery, electricity, mining, agriculture, horticulture, forestry and minor material interests, with buildings here and there representing woman, music and the government of the grounds. The third division is the Midway Plaisance, dedicated to Oriental villages, dancing girls, balloons, bear pits, glass blowers, panoramas, barbaric theaters, and everything that goes to make up the side show life of an international exposition. Here alone will the visitor be forced to pay extra. Outside of the Midway Plaisance everything is free after the general admission fee is paid, with the sole exception of the Esquimau Village and the Cave of the Cliff Dwellers.

It was the genius of Frederick L. Olmstead that turned the waters of Lake Michigan into lagoons, ponds, besins and canals with bridges and terraces to beautify the place. Every main building can be reached by water. There are fifty electric launches and scores of gondolas oared by picturesque Venetians. It costs 25 cents a trip on the launches and the gondolas can be employed at so much an hour.

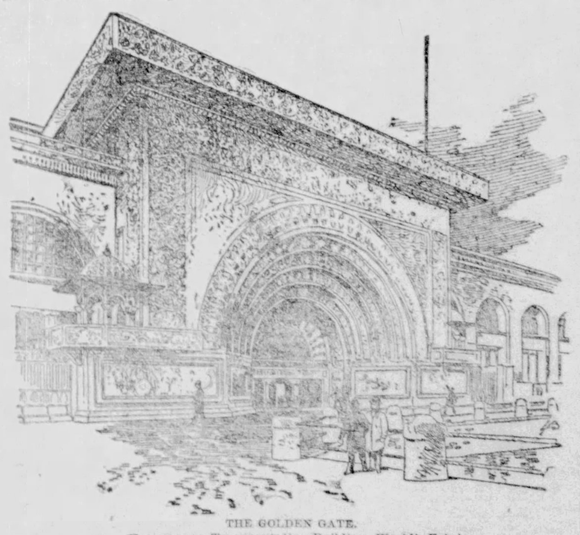
An intermural elevated electric railway penetrates to all parts of the grounds, and visitors can make their rounds with great rapidity if they do not care to walk.

Around the great basin is grouped the formal architecture. At one end is the noble peristyle with its Corinthian columns, pierced in the middle by the great Columbian portal, on the top of which is a magnificent group representing a chariot drawn by four horses abreast. Flanking this quadriga are statues representing the states and territories. The peristyle connects the music hall and casino, where Theodore Thomas will storm the gates of heaven with harmony. On either side of the basin are the facades of the agricultural building and the manufacturers and liberal arts building. The principal corners of the electricity building and machinery hall are projected into this grand court of honor.

Splendor Beyond Description.

Between them is the administration building, which serves as a vast vestibule. The pomp and splendor of this structure are beyond description. It is in the form of four massive pavilions, united and crowned by a mighty golden dome that flashes 250 feet above the ground. Each of the pavilions is 84 feet square, and the dome is 120 feet in diameter. The colossal entrances are rich in sculptures, and the piers of the pavilion are crested with statuary. At every point the eye meets with some striking group. The interior of the dome is lit by an opening of 50 feet, the light disclosing panels enriched with sculpture and vast paintings, representing the arts and sciences. Mr. Dodge's great fresco occupies the upper rim of the dome.

This is the seat of government. In the four pavilions are the headquarters of the director general, the foreign department and the department of publicity and promotion. Here the purely executive work is carried on, the construction headquarters being in the service building. During the construction period Director General Davis has commanded more than fifteen thousand men at a time, and Major Handy, of the bureau of publicity, has supplied a list of 70,000 correspondents. From this building messages are going out constantly to the most remote corners of the world.



THE GOLDEN GATE.
(Entrance to Transportation Building, World's Fair.)

GLORIFICATION OF DISCOVERY—BY PRATT FOR THE PERISTYLE.

It must be understood that the Exposition is a city, with a complete government. There are over fifty thousand exhibitors, and two persons for each interest represented would give a fixed population of 100,000. There are well organized and equipped police and fire departments. The Columbian Guard is an independent body of police numbering in the neighborhood of two thousand men, largely made up of ex-soldiers. This body is commanded by Col. Edmund Price, of the United States army, and all of its superior officers are detailed from the army. The men are uniformed like soldiers, wear short swords, and are under strict military discipline. They present a fine appearance scattered about the grounds. Police and fire stations are placed at strategic points, and the floors of all the buildings are patroled night and day as a protection against fire.

Thrilling Spectacles.

Standing at the foot of the Administration building, the visitor is thrilled by his surroundings. Beside him, in the main entrance, is St. Gaudens' fine statue of Columbus. In front of him is the wonderful McMonies fountain, and on either side of it the big fountains that throw up masses of electric lighted water in thousands of tints at night. Beyond is the smooth basin, crowded with gondolas and launches.

Further on is the huge figure of the Republic rising out of the water on a pedestal, with the peristyle as a background. To the left are the towers and recessed pilasters of Machinery hall, the obelisk and the small peristyle. The water that flows in front of Machinery hall divides it from the Agricultural building, whose florid capitals, masses of statuary and gilded dome, surmounted by our own Diana, add an indescribable richness to the general effect. On the north side is the grand facade of the largest building in the world, whose 30 acres are devoted to manufactures and liberal arts. The walls of this edifice measure almost a mile, and the stupendous hinged arch spans the main floor at a height of 150 feet. Yet its fluted columns, triumphal arches and vast loggia have converted this architectural leviathan into a thing of beauty.

From the roof of this huge building will beam the biggest electric search light ever constructed. Its lens reflectors six feet in diameter, and gives a light of 194,000,000 candle power. It is asserted by those in charge of this light that people 60 miles away can easily read by the reflected illumination at night.

Following the canal, which is spanned by graceful bridges, on which are life-sized sculptures of American animals, one skirts the Electricity building. On the other side of this is the Mining building, and still beyond is the monstrous Transportation building.

A remarkable thing about the exposition is the number of interests that have been given separate representation. The Woman's building is an instance of this. Education is illustrated in a thousand forms. In fact, this element is likely to bore the public. It is too elaborate. Almost every government has turned its educational department loose, and the result is a wilderness of charts, models, books and statistics that confuses and overwhelms the spectator.

Provision has been made for the transportation of 60,000 persons an hour to and from the grounds. The elevated railway, the Illinois Central railway, the ordinary street cars and a fleet of steamboats have been organized into a complete system. Passengers who travel by water are landed at the portal of the great water court, while all the railways terminate in a beautiful building on the grounds.

On the steamboat pier are moving sidewalks. The outer sidewalk moves at the rate of three miles an hour, so that passengers can step upon it while it is in motion. They can then step to an inner sidewalk, which has a speed three miles faster, so that they are carried along the pier at the rate of six miles an hour, and can get on or off at will, without inconvenience.

Close by is a fine harbor for visiting yachts, and it is known that there will be a fine attendance of yachtsmen from all parts of the country and from Europe.

Lines of coaches will be run to and from the exposition, and the glorious outdoor sport will be revived in royal fashion.

Fifty thousand people can be fed.

And the mothers, too, have been provided for. There is a building where babies can be checked, just like a hat or coat or umbrella. The charge is moderate and the nurses are good. There was a similar institution at the Paris Exposition, but, unfortunately, several hundred babies were on hand without claimants when the exposition closed.

Agriculture, horticulture and forestry are apart. Electricity, mining, steam machinery and artillery engineering are divorced from each other. The artist and the merchant are no longer under one roof.

This impressive lesson is, of course, only to be learned in the departments of the greater nations. The old style still holds with the Japanese, the East Indians, the South Americans and the South Sea Islanders.

LANDING OF COLUMBUS.
(By Gabrim.)

THE OPENING.

Sodden Earth and Leaden Skies Dampen Enthusiasm—The Duke of Veragua and the Part He Played—All the Wheels Set Whirring in the Great Buildings—Greatest Exposition in the World's History Formally Opened.

World's Fair Grounds, May 1.—Jupiter Pluvius held an uplifted fist over Chicago this morning. The skies were sodden and bleak, and a chilling mist filled the atmosphere. The weather conditions seemed not to have yielded to Cleveland's luck. Bunting in the city throughout was damp and listless and a general tone of gloom pervaded the air and streets. But to Chicago, whose day of history this was, weather conditions counted for naught and early the people were astir.

In the great circle of events which today makes Chicago a festival city, there were many segments of distracting interest. The halls and office of the Auditorium hotel presented a lively scene this morning, as the members of the World's Fair commission, of the local exposition directory, of innumerable members of a hundred and one committees, every man with a big, flapping badge, rushed around as duty called him or sat in a chair as inclination led him, and fervently wished that "the Duke would hurry up." For all these gentlemen ornamented with gay ribbons and dignified by high silk hats, were waiting for his excellency, the Duke of Veragua, to perform the act of riding off in a carriage to the Lexington Hotel, where the parade to the World's Fair grounds was to be formed.

Waiting for the "Juke."

There were dozens of other people there, too—people who had invitations to sit on the grand stand, see the President press the button and watch the great Allis engine do the rest. These were for the most part the wives, daughters and male relatives of the gentlemen who had got behind the ribbons. There was no room for them in the carriages, and they were told to walk over to the elevated railway and take a special train, which had been provided for their comfort. Other people were there, too, but they were of the class which was not "in it," and always stands around to look at it.

They filled the sidewalks, jammed the doorways, and vexed the big policemen almost past their patience. They were there, however, to see the duke, and see him they did. The duke and his party were scheduled to leave the hotel at 8:45, and precisely to the minute the doors of his apartments on the parlor floor swung open, and out came the duke, in an attire that would have caused a rainbow to merge all its colors in an envious green. He wore a dark blue uniform, almost every square inch of which was flecked with golden lace. Massive golden epaulets ornamented his shoulders, and across his breast was a ribbon three times as wide, twenty times as long, and a thousand times as gaudy as any that dangled on any member of any committee, that was gathered in his honor.

All eyes were on the duke until out of that same parlor door stalked a figure whose magnificent attire made the duke in comparison look like a washed out reminescence. This was the duke's son, Hon. Christoval Colon Y. Aguilera, and his clothes were worthy of the name he carries with him. On his head was a little yellow hat of the flat tipped pattern worn by Picador's in pictures of bull fights. From the hat hung ribbons of yellow, and upon the shoulders of the Hon. Christoval Colon Y. Aguilera was a white fluffy cape, which flopped and swung from side to side in the most aristocratic fashion.

Sky blue knee breeches and a court sword, silk stockings and low shoes completed the gorgeous vision, and there were two others in the party dressed like unto him.

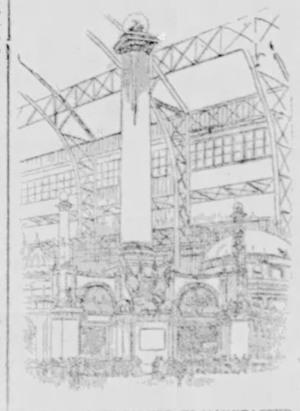
"Wait till he wades troo de mud at de park wid dem close," said one of the big policemen.

"The wind 'll freeze the legs off 'im," said another as the Hon. Christoval displayed his hosiery to advantage in greeting into his carriage. The Duchess and her daughter were richly dressed, the first in black silk, and the latter in some dark material, which was hidden almost entirely from view by a large cloak she wore.

CLOCK TOWER IN THE MANUFACTURES BUILDING.

There was little ceremony at the Duke's departure. Four troopers of the Seventh Regular Cavalry rode by the side of the carriage, two on the right, two on the left. Behind the carriage conveying the distinguished party came a long succession of vehicles carrying the dignitaries of the fair and others. A drive of 10 minutes brought the party to the Lexington Hotel where the parade to the grounds was formed.

The little procession of carriages which bore the Spaniards made its way slowly through the dense throngs that had gathered about the hostelry, where



UNITED STATES CORNER IN MANUFACTURERS' AND LIBERAL ARTS' GALLERY.

the President was housed. They entered the hotel, and, during a brief session of waiting for the Presidential party to signify its readiness, the Duke held a somewhat informal reception.

Meantime the city at large seemed bending towards the "White City" by the lake. Like steel filings indrawn towards a magnet, the population centered at the park where the $33,000,000 dollars of construction and beautification dumbly waited in the growing morning the toch which should with an electric thrill start it into actual life. Nine big steamers from early morning had been plying from Van Buren street wharf to the Fair grounds, each loaded with hundreds with a single purpose—to see, and perchance, to hear all that might be seen or heard.

Every cable car was thronged to the tail-board, the elevated cars groaned with humanity, the steam cars, newly constructed after the pattern of the Coney Island excursion cars, reaped a harvest, while those with more means and a strong aversion to having their elbows rubbed by a crowd, drove out to the park in easy rolling carriages.

After a hasty breakfast the President and his party, having been joined by the Duke of Veragua, and the other distinguished people who were to appear in the parade, entered their carriages, and the procession proceeded on its way to Jackson Park in the following order:

Platoon of South Park mounted police.

A detachment of mounted city police, 27 men, under Lieut. Healy.

Co. B, 7th United States cavalry, under command of Capt. Varnum, and Co. K, of the 7th United States cavalry, under command of Capt. Hawe.

The Chicago Hussars, under command of Capt. Brand.

Troop A, of the Illinois National Guard, under command of Capt. Line. The column will be in command of Maj. T. A. Baldwin, of the 7th United States cavalry.

First five carriages—Commissioners escort.

Sixth carriage—The director-general of the Exposition, the director of works.

Seventh carriage—The President of the United States, the President of the World's Columbian commission, the President of the World's Columbian Exposition.

Eighth carriage—Vice-President of the United States, Ex-President Lyman J. Gage, ex-President Wm. J. Baker.

Ninth carriage—Secretary of State and escort.

Tenth carriage—Secretary of the Treasury and escort.

Eleventh carriage—Secretary of the Navy and escort.

Twelfth carriage—Secretary of the Interior and escort.

Thirteenth carriage—Secretary of Agriculture and escort.

Fourteenth carriage—Duke of Veragua, the first vice-president of the commission, the first vice-president of the Exposition, Commander Dickens.

Fifteenth carriage—Duchess of Veragua, Mrs. Potter Palmer, president of the board of lady managers of the Exposition, Mrs. Commander Dickens.

Sixteenth carriage—Marquis De Barboles, second vice-president of the commission, second vice-president of the Exposition.

Seventeenth carriage—The Hon. Christobel Colon Y Aguilera, the Hon. Maria Del Pilar Colon Y Aguilera, Commissioner Thomas G. Gutierres.

Eighteenth carriage—The Hon. Pedro Colon Y Bertenado, the Hon. Carlos Aguilera, Marquis Villalobar, Director Charles L. Hutchinson.

Nineteenth carriage—Thomas F. Bayard, Lambert Tree.

Twentieth carriage—Major-General commanding United States army and aides.

Twenty-first carriage—Admiral Gherardi and aides.

Twenty-second carriage—Governor of the state of Illinois.

Twenty-third carriage—Mayor of the city of Chicago.

The column moved along Michigan avenue and the Grand boulevard to 32nd street, thence to South Park by way of Bayard avenue, to Palmer avenue, thence to the western entrance of Midway Plaisance. At this point Col. Rice, commanding the Columbian Guard, met the column and directed its march to Jackson Park, thence to the administration building, where the column dispersed.

A Sound of Hoof-Beats.

The notes of a bugle rang out in the air and there was a rattle of bridle links among 200 restless horses, a sound of hoof beats upon the pavement, and the movement, a spectacle to be notable in history, was begun. Down along the Michigan avenue they clattered and rumbled, thousands cheering from the curbs and banners waving from every window. Into the grand boulevard they turned, reaching Washington Park at the Fifty-first street entrance, and from the park they entered the pleasure drive known as Midway Plaisance, and traveling thus under the added escort of a body of Columbian Guards, the column entered the "White City" and drove to the administration building, where the ceremonies of opening the Fair should be held.

Entering the building the notables passed out upon the great platform erected for the event, and looking out upon a plaza beyond which the waters of the main basin reached out between the Manufacturers' and Agricultural buildings beneath a noble colonnade which connects Music hall and the Casino. Most of the invited guests were seated when Mr. Cleveland appeared and faced a throng of people that blackened every atom of earth upon which human foot might rest, save the dark green turf which formed a setting for the blue waters of the basin, nature being able thus to combine clashing colors with exquisite effect.

Already the lady managers and others not in the procession were seated, and as the head of the nation walked down the main aisle to the stand prepared for him at the outer edge of the platform a tumult of cheers shook the air and well nigh made the building tremble. Fifty-five people were clustered immediately about Mr. Cleveland when he took his seat. The Duke of Veragua was among them; also members of the Cabinet and of the diplomatic corps. Legislators, consuls and other officials were banded up behind him.

The opening ceremonies were begun soon after 10 o'clock with the performance of John K. Paine's Columbian march, followed by an invocation by Chaplain Milburn, of the United States Congress. The "Prophecy," written for the occasion by W. A. Croffut, of Washington, was then presented.

After an orchestral overture Director General Davis, as master of ceremonies, faced the multitude and made the opening speech, which closed with the presentation of President Cleveland.

The President's Speech.

Mr. Cleveland having arisen, was kept several minutes waiting until the applause should subside, after which he, with bared head, began speaking. He said:

"I am here to join my fellow-citizens in the congratulations which befit this occasion. Surrounded by the stupendous results of American enterprise and activity, and in view of magnificent evidences of American skill and intelligence, we need not fear that these congresses will be ended. We stand to-day in the presence of the oldest nations of the world, and point to the great achievements we here exhibit, asking no allowance on the score of youth.

"The enthusiasm with which we contemplate our work intensifies the warmth of the greeting we extend to those who have come from foreign lands to illustrate with us the growth and progress of human endeavor in the direction of a higher civilization.

"We, who believe that popular education and the stimulation of the best impulses of our citizens lead the way to a realization of the proud national destiny which our faith promises, gladly welcome the opportunity here afforded us to see the results accomplished by efforts which have been exerted longer than ours in the field of man's improvement, while in appreciative return we exhibit the unparalleled advancement and wonderful accomplishments of a young nation, and present the triumphs of a vigorous, self-reliant and independent people. We have built these splendid edifices, but we have also built the magnificent fabric of a popular government, whose grand proportions are seen throughout the world. We have made and here gathered together objects of use and beauty, the products of American skill and invention, we have also made men who rule themselves.

"It is an exalted mission in which we and our guests from other lands are engaged, as we co-operate in the inauguration of an enterprise devoted to human enlightenment, and in the undertaking we here enter upon we exemplify in the noblest sense the brotherhood of nations.

"Let us hold fast to the meaning that underlies this ceremony, and let us not lose the impressiveness of this moment. As by a touch the machinery that gives life to this vast exposition is now set in motion, so at the same instant let our hopes and aspirations awaken forces which in all time to come shall influence the welfare, the dignity, and the freedom of mankind."

When the vast throng witnessed the movement of the President's hand by which they knew he touched the golden key to release the pent up steam in the great engines, each one was aware that the wheels had begun to move, and that the great enterprise was finally in full swing.

The President and officials then made a round of the buildings.

KAISER COMING TO CHICAGO.

Germany's Ruler May Visit the Exposition.

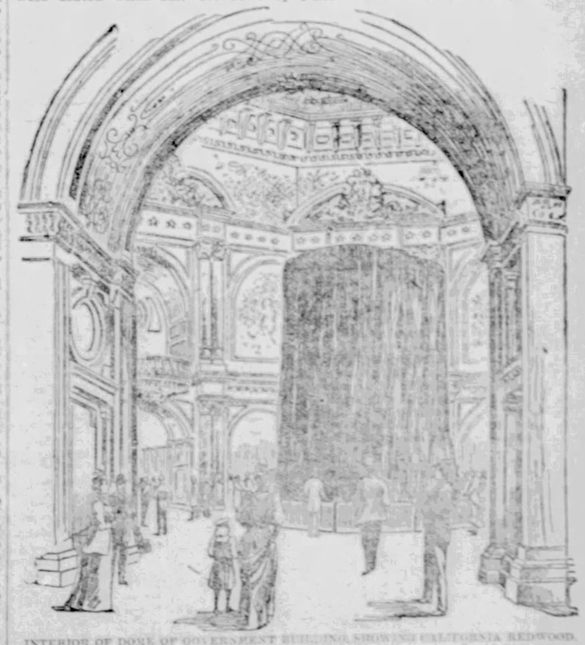
Berlin, May 1.—Would it surprise the residents of the United States if the Kaiser suddenly announced his intention of paying the exposition a visit? It has of late been constantly heard that he has such an idea in his head and thinks that during the Kaiserin's visit to the North he may make a rapid visit to

STATUE FOR WOMAN'S BUILDING.

the United States. This comes from one who professes to have it from private court sources. A similar report is credited to several people generally well informed. It is constantly asked what kind of reception his Majesty would meet with in the States. Americans always reply he would be enthusiastically greeted by the whole people.

The Emperor has always shown the greatest interest in America, and it is owing solely to this personal interest that Germany is so well represented at the Columbian Exposition. When the first proposition was made to manufacturers of the Upper Rhine that they should exhibit they made a point blank refusal. Hearing this the Kaiser made a personal matter of it. To the objections of the manufacturers, based on the McKinley law, he replied that they should be above such considerations and should exhibit in a way creditable to Germany. The result is that this country will be finely represented instead of being an absentee.

The Emperor has always shown the greatest interest in America, and it is owing solely to this personal interest that Germany is so well represented at the Columbian Exposition. When the first proposition was made to manufacturers of the Upper Rhine that they should exhibit they made a point blank refusal. Hearing this the Kaiser made a personal matter of it. To the objections of the manufacturers, based on



INTERIOR OF DOME OF GOVERNMENT BUILDING, SHOWING CALIFORNIA REDWOOD.

the McKinley law, he replied that they should be above such considerations and should exhibit in a way creditable to Germany. The result is that this country will be finely represented instead of being an absentee.

The Emperor made a point that the warship Kaiserin Augusta should be pushed forward in time to go to New York to take part in the review, so that Americans could see the latest and most modern type of fast cruiser. He suggested the national historical trophies being sent across the Atlantic, and it would take only a cordial invitation from the right quarter now to induce the Kaiser to follow them. The only doubtful question is where would Chicago house his imperial Majesty and his suite.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF THE WORLD'S FAIR BUILDINGS AT PRESENT

1. Agricultural Building.
2. Machinery Hall.
3. Administration Building.
4. Electrical Building.
5. Mines and Mining Building.
6. Manufactures and Liberal Arts, or Main Building.
7. Railway Depot.
8. Transportation building.
9. Horticultural Building.
10. Women's Building.
11. Choral Hall.
12. Art Gallery and Annexes.
13. Fisheries Building.
14. United States Government Building.
15. Peristyle, Cafe and Music Hall.
16. Landing Pier, 2,500 feet in length.
17. Forestry Building.
18. Dairy Building.
19. Statue of the Republic, 60 feet high.
20. Battle ship Illinois, or Naval Exhibit.

A. Great Britain's Building.
B. Germany's Building.
C. New York State Building.
D. Pennsylvania's Building.
E. Missouri's Building.
F. Minnesota's Building.
G. Nebraska's Building.
H. State of Washington Building.
I. Ohio's Building.
J. Michigan's Building.
K. Illinois State Building.
L. California's Building.
M. Indiana's Building.
N. Massachusett's Building.
O. Maine's Building.
P. Iowa's Building.
Q. Connecticut's Building.
R. Midway Plaisance.

WASHINGTON.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

An Increase of Over Three Million Dollars.

Washington, May 2.—The operations of the Treasury department during the month of April, as indicated by the debt statement, show a net increase in the public debt of $3,726,819. The bonded debt decreased $421,005, and the cash in the treasury decreased $4,147,824, the net result being an increase of the debt.

The interest-bearing debt increased $500; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity decreased $73,100, and debt bearing no interest, $347,905.

The aggregate interest and non-interest-bearing debt, April 30, was $962,407,764; on March 31 it was $967,825,-219.

The coin certificates and treasury notes, offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury outstanding at the end of the month, was $596,016,021, a decrease of $1,411,470.

The total cash in the treasury was $756,544,116, against which liabilities were outstanding (including $97,011,330 gold reserve) amounting to $732,072,542, leaving an available surplus of $24,471,-573.

During the month there was a decrease of $16,094,873 in gold coin and bars, the total at the close of the month being $202,283,359. Of silver there was $481,788,691, an increase of $4,424,300. Of the surplus, $16,095,105 was in national bank reserves, against $15,954,-641 the previous month.

WILL CHOP OFF PENSIONERS.

Orders Given to Special Agents to Obtain Information.

Washington, April 27.—The acting commissioner of pensions, Mr. D. I. Murphy, has transferred about 50 clerks, who have heretofore been employed on what is known as statistical work, but which, so far as he can see, is of no value to the office, to current work, in order to facilitate the bringing up of the business to date.

Mr. Murphy is decidedly of the opinion that among the 958,000 pensioners on the rolls of the bureau there are many fraudulent cases, and, with a view to purging the lists of such as can be reached, he has issued an order to special examiners in the field, directing them to use all diligence in searching out such cases as require the attention of the bureau. The order is, in part, as follows:

"The examiners are instructed to use extreme caution and wise discrimination as it is not the intention to disturb any just allowance of pension. Nor is it intended that special examiners should be made parties to the petty spite work of unfriendly neighbors.

"In addition to making inquiry if those with whom the special examiner comes in contact while engaged in the examination of claims, it is believed that postmasters (especially in rural districts) may be relied upon to furnish accurate information. In the larger towns and cities, information may be sought from the real veterans of the war, who believe that 'the pension roll should be a roll of honor,' members of the council, aldermen, assessors, and such other persons who may be found to possess information in their various neighborhoods. But all statements so obtained should be corroborated before the matter is reported to the bureau."

WILL CALL ON THE PRESIDENT.

Soldiers Wants to Know If Their Claims are to be Ignored.

Washington, April 28.—At a meeting of the William T. Sherman Post, No. 16, Department of the Potomac, G. A. R., Commander J. Thomas Turner was directed to confer with Department Commander S. E. Faunce and urge him to call a special meeting of the commanders of the several posts constituting the Department of the Potomac, to formulate a specific and definite plan of action, as a general committee, to ascertain from President Cleveland the views of the administration as to the retention in office or appointments thereto, of comrades in good standing who are members of the posts, and such other business in this connection as may properly come before the committee.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

Cases Against Corporations to be Decided by General Law.

Washington, May 2.—The question of the liabilities of a railroad corporation to an employe for damages received while in the services of the company is one to be settled, not by the local law in the state wherein the case of action arise, but by the general law upon the subject, was the substance of a decision by the Supreme court of the United States, the opinion being read by Justice Brewer. The circumstances of the case briefly were these:

John Baugh, a fireman in the employ of the B. & O. railroad company, at Bellaire, O., was injured in a collision between the engine upon which he was employed and a local train. The engine was t "helper" and at the time of the collision was running down hill light. Baugh claimed that the injury received was due to the negligence of the engineer and brought suit against the company in the county court, whence it was transferred to the United States Circuit court for the seventh district of Ohio on petition of the railroad company. Trial of the case resulted in a verdict and judgment for the plaintiff in the sum of $6,700. This result was in accordance with the rule laid down by the Supreme court of the state of Ohio governing the determination of suits of this character, where negligence of an employe of the company is authority over a fellow employe is alleged. The railroad company appealed to the Supreme court. Justice Brewer reviewed the principles applicable to the case at great length. The justice says:

"The opinion concludes that the injury to Baugh was simply one of risks assumed by him when entering the company's service. The peril was known, and yet with this knowledge and without protest he voluntarily rode on the engine with the engineer."

The judgment of the Circuit was reversed and the cause remanded for a new trial. Justice Field dissented, presenting views in a lengthy opinion couched in most vigorous language. He said that the verdict and judgment in the court below were reached in conformity with the law as settled by the decision of the Supreme court of Ohio and that law was the law to control.

DOESN'T OBJECT TO JUDD.

Austrian Government Will Receive the New Consul.

London, May 2.—A dispatch to the London Times from its Vienna correspondent contains a reference to the stir caused in the Austrian capital by the announcement in the Viennese newspapers that Max Judd, of St. Louis, appointed by President Cleveland American consul general at Vienna had resigned the office.

The Times' dispatch states that the relatives of Judd in Austria are not aware of anything going to support the statement that he had resigned, and adds that it is stated on good authority that the Austrian government has made no objection to the appointment of Judd.

A FEW MORE PLACES FILLED.

Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Appointed.

Washington, April 26.—The President to-day announced the following appointments: To be government directors of the Union Pacific railway company: Henry F. Dimock, of New York; Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan; J. W. Doane, of Illinois; Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia; Jos. W. Paddock, of Nebraska.

Otto Doederlein, of Illinois, to be consul of the United States at Leipsic. David G. Browne, to be collector of customs for the district of Montana and Idaho.

Stevens Has Resigned.

Washington, April 28.—The resignation of Mr. Stevens as United States minister to Hawaii has been on file at the State department for some time. Therefore the officials feel no surprise at his expressed purpose of coming home next month, especially as he has been relieved of all diplomatic authority and responsibility on the islands since the arrival there of Commissioner Blount with plenary and discretionary power.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE

CARLISLE AND THE BANKERS.

Cleveland is Working to Strengthen His Position.

Washington, April 28. — Carlisle's statement to New York bankers, while it contained nothing not already known as to Cleveland's policy on silver, adds interest to the situation, as it emphasizes the terrific fight which will be opened as soon as Congress meets.

It is suggested here that Cleveland is using his appointing power in this way to strengthen his hold on certain Senators whose co-operation is valuable to him.

Senator Voorhees, chairman of the finance committee, has been very handsomely treated in the matter of appointments, as have also Mills, Gorman, and others whose aid will be very much needed by him when the matter comes up in the Senate.

New York, April 28.—Secretary Carlisle in his conference with the New York bankers yesterday afternoon, said that an issue of bonds just at this time might be an effective remedy, but it would only be temporary, and that it would be followed by disturbances in the money market and would in the end retard the determination of the administration to repeal the Sherman silver law. The secretary said positively that there would be no bond issue except as a last resort.

As the secretary outlined the policy of the government it was shown that nothing would be done that in any way would retard or check the determination of the Cleveland administration concerning the repeal of the Sherman law. The secretary went over the currency laws of the country, and said they were in bad shape, and needed revision. He said the revision should start with the Sherman law. There is a determination also to show the miners of silver the evil effects of the Sherman law on their fortunes.

An Authorized Statement.

Washington, April 27.—(Special.)—The President yesterday stated to Congressman Kilgore that he intended to call an extra session of Congress between September 1 and September 15, and authorized Kilgore to repeat the statement to other members, who might desire the facts, to shape their personal affairs accordingly.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE ASHES WERE SAVED.

Dastardly Attempt to Steal Columbus's Remains Last Night.

Chicago, April 29.—Christopher Columbus's ashes were stolen last evening, the glass containing them was broken, and the priceless remains lifted from their resting place by an unknown thief, whose presence desecrated the sacred convent La Rabida, at Jackson Park. The ashes were carried from the dark corner to the light of a window and carefully examined, that no mistake might be made. But the delay for examination proved disastrous to the purpose of the vandal, and saved to the Exposition and posterity all that is left of the mortal remains of the great explorer and benefactor.

The theft was discovered at the instant the examination was complete, and while the little urn was being thrust into the pocket of the thief. A struggle followed the discovery, but the thief escaped.

The ashes were saved, however. The ashes were confined in a glass urn, bound about the corners and angles with bands of pure gold. The urn itself rests upon the dust stained board box in which it has been kept at the cathedral Santa Domingo, and within another glass case, diamond shaped, three feet in length and twelve inches in height.

MAY CAUSE DISSATISFACTION.

Action of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.

Terre Haute, Ind., April 28.—It is officially announced here that as a result of last night's secret session of the Locomotive Firemen's Brotherhood, Eugene V. Debs, editor of the Firemen's Magazine, and for many years

EUGENE V. DEBS.

grand secretary and treasurer of that order, was not expelled, as had been proposed, for his criticism of the plans of the Firemen's order and organizing the new American Railway union, of which he is the present president.

Debs retracted none of his caustic remarks, and it is expected that the decision will create dissatisfaction and bring about further complications in the order.

SUNDAY CLOSING QUESTION

The World's Fair Will Likely be Open Sundays.

Chicago, April 29.—At a meeting of the National commissioners the Sunday closing question was again revived. A resolution was offered by Commissioner O. V. Tousley, of Minnesota, calling for the withdrawal from the judiciary committee of the resolution offered April 20th by Commissioner Elboeck, of Iowa, referring the matter of relegating the Sunday opening question to the local directors. Mr. Tousley said the matter of whether or not the gates should be opened had been settled once, and he saw no reason for bringing it up again.

Mr. Elboeck said he was opposed to the withdrawal of his resolution. He believed the gates should be open, providing it could be shown that the act of Congress was contrary to the laws of the state of Illinois. By closing the gates thousands of laboring men would be prevented from seeing the fair.

SUGAR PLANTERS ALARMED.

Convention Will be Called to Discuss the Situation.

New Orleans, May 2.—The sugar planters of Louisana have been alarmed of late by the expression of the Northern press on the subject of the sugar bounty, and especially by the declaration made that the President has asked the Attorney General if it would be legal to suspend the bounty at once without waiting for the action of Congress. Accordingly it has been decided to hold a convention to discuss the situation. Prof. S. Knapp, who presided over the late state immigration convention, and was chosen by the government as a delegate to the Richmond conference, has called a meeting for June 10, at New Iberia, of sugar and rice growers to take steps to fight the repeal of the bounty law, unless in return for its repeal the sugar duty is put on.

Coming to America.

Odessa, April 28.—The newspapers in this city report that a general exodus of German colonists, from Russia to America, has begun. The Germans leave because the official persecutions, incited by virulent tirades of the press against the colonists have rendered their position in Russia insufferable.

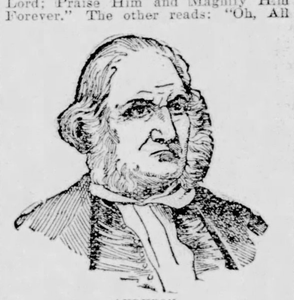
TO JOHN JAMES AUDUBON.

Monument to Him Unveiled at New York.

New York, April 26.—To-day the monument to John James Audubon was formally unveiled in Trinity cemetery, at Amsterdam avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth street. The services in connection with the notable event took place at the Museum of Natural History, where so much of the great

THE MONUMENT.

American ornithologist's work is in evidence. The monument has the form of a Celto-Runic cross, a wheel encircling the arms of the cross, while Runic tracery of quaint design relieves the carved figures of birds and animals. On the base is the face of the dead ornithologist. The monument is twenty-five feet high, and the cross is of one solid piece, weighing seven tons, and rising to a height of nineteen feet. In the panels at the foot of the cross appear two Biblical inscriptions, reading: "Oh, All Ye Fowls of the Air, Bless Ye the Lord; Praise Him and Magnify Him Forever." The other reads: "Oh, All



AUDUBON.

Ye Beasts and Cattle, Bless Ye the Lord; Praise Him; Magnify Him Forever."

The cost of the monument was $10,-000, and was executed by R. C. Fisher, of New York. Dr. Eggleston, of the Columbia School of Mines, is chairman of the committee which has arranged for the dedication.

This tribute to Audubon comes almost altogether from New York, for it is in this city that he passed the greater

PROF. EGLESTON.
(Chairman Committee.)

part of his life and accomplished his most lasting results in the line of his life work. Although born a French subject in Louisiana before its cession, and although the early years of his life were spent in France, it was in America that he had his trials, and here also that he had his great successes.

His life reads like a romance. One day a gentleman of fashion in New York, the next a farmer in Pennsylvania; then a storekeeper in Louisiana, but all the time following out his ornithological intuitions, and losing sight of all business in his favorite study.

THE WOMAN'S BUILDING OPENED

A Brief Account of the Ceremonies of the Day.

Chicago, May 1.—The most satisfactory feature of the day's proceedings from a feminine standpoint was the formal dedication of the woman's building. Women who stood in the great throng at the administration building indifferent to the eloquence of the chief magistrate, breathlessly fought their way through the masses to reach their own Mecca. Women from every corner of the land crowded into the building endeavoring to adjust their torn dresses and crushed bonnets while waiting for the ceremonies set for 2:30 to be begun.

Shortly after this the ceremonies committee began to gather on the platform, and soon from behind the curtain of palms and flowers sweet strains of music arose, the grand march by Jean Ingeberg Von Bronsart, Weimar, Germany, followed by prayer by Miss Ida Hullin. Miss Frances Elliott, of London, Eng., favored the assembled women with a dramatic overture, after which Mrs. Potter Palmer arose and delivered an address.

A jubilate by Mrs. H. H. A. Beach, of Boston, was the next feature of the programme. Addresses were then delivered by the following distinguished representatives of foreign nations:

Spain—Duchess de Veragua.
Italy—Countess di Brazza.
England—Mrs. Bedford Fenwick.
Scotland-Ireland—Duchess of Aberdeen.
Russia—Princess Schachoffsky.

The hymn "America" and a benediction brought the exercises to a close.

FAILURE OF ERASTUS WIMAN.

Liabilities Estimated at Upward of a Million Dollars.

New York, April 29.—Erastus Wiman, the advocate of commercial reciprocity with Canada, the promoter of numerous projects of more or less financial success and a prominent member of the New York chamber of commerce, the New York board of Trade, and many other business organizations, has joined his wife in making an assignment for the benefit of his creditors.

The total amount of Mr. Wiman's liabilities and assets are not known. It is estimated, however, that his liabilities amount to $1,000,000 at least, and they may exceed that sum.

OVER THIRTY MILLION DOLLARS

Expended Thus far on the World's Fair Buildings.

Chicago, April 27.—Director General Davis's report to the national World's Fair commission on the present condition of the World's Fair shows that thus far the enormous total of $33,-243,930.55 has been raised for the purposes of the fair without taking into account the cost of the exhibits which will amount to many millions dollars more. Four hundred separate buildings have been erected, bringing under roof an area of about three hundred and fifty acres.

THE BIG LEAGUE CONVENTION.

Programme for the Event Completed by the Committee.

New York, April 29.—The officers of the National Republican League to-day completed the programme for the national Republican League convention at Louisville, Ky. The first day of the convention, May 9, will be given to a consultation between the Republican national committee and the executive committee of the league.

The convention proper will be called to order at 10 o'clock on May 10 and the business of the convention will be continued through the day. A grand mass meeting will be held at Phoenix Hill Park in the evening. May 11 will be devoted to reports of committees, general business, election of committee and officers of the league. The afternoon will be taken up with the session of the American Republican College League, and in the eveing the citizens of Louisville will give a reception to the delegates and their friends at Phoenix Hill Park.

The ratio of representation will be four ex-officio delegates and six delegates-at-large from each state and territory; four from each Congressional district, and one from each Republican College club, making a convention of over 2,000 delegates.

The following speakers have been invited to address the convention at this meeting, and a majority of them have already accepted: Gen. Russell A. Alger, Frank J. Cannon, Frederick Douglass, J. Sloat Fassett, D. H. Hastings, Gen. James Longstreet, Thomas B. Reed, John C. Spooner, J. C. Burrows, Chauncey M. Depew, M. M. Estee, ex-President Benjamin Harrison, Robert T. Lincoln, Gov. Wm. McKinley, John B. Robinson, J. B. Foraker, W. P. Hepburn, Henry Cabot Lodge and Levi P. Morton.

SUNDAY AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The Local Executive Committee Getting Down to Business.

Chicago, April 28.—The executive committee of the local directory of the World's Fair held an important and protracted session Thursday evening at which resolutions were adopted which mean practically a flat renunciation of Congressional control.

The subject under consideration was the recent act of Congress instructing the secretary of the Treasury to withhold enough of the Columbian half-dollars to secure the payment of $570,880 for awards.

A joint committee of the finance and the legislative committees made a long statement, which, after ample discussion was adopted unanimously. It sets forth the action of the directors in pledging to the holders of the debenture bonds the property and revenues of the corporation, and says the committee would regard it as a direct and inexcusable violation of the pledges and covenants with the bondholders to enter into the formal undertaking which the late act of Congress requires.

"The requirement of this act," says the committee, "is a serious impairment of our resources and incomprehensible, and, in the judgment of your committee concurable to the act of August 5, 1892."

GEN. JOHN M. CORSE DEAD.

Sketch of the Career of an Illustrious American.

Winchester, Mass., April 28.—Gen. John M. Corse died about 2:30 p. m. Thursday at his home, "The Hemlocks," in Winchester, after an illness of only twelve hours. He was stricken with apoplexy about 3 a. m., his wife being awakened by his heavy breathing. She endeavored to arouse him, but was unable to do so, and summoned medical assistance. The general remained unconscious until his death. Yesterday was the fifty-eighth anniversary of his birth.

Gen. Corse was born at Pittsburg, Pa., April 27, 1835. He served through the war and won the rank of major general. At the close of the war he was assigned to the command of the Department of the Northwest, with headquarters at St. Paul, and conducted an Indian campaign to a successful issue.

In 1867 he was appointed by President Johnson collector of internal revenue at Chicago. In 1869, at the close of his term, he went to Europe, where he remained for four or five years. Gen. Corse's first wife died in 1879, and in 1882 he remarried, his second wife being a niece of ex-President Pierce. Gen. Corse settled in Boston in 1881. He was appointed postmaster of Boston in 1886, and served four years.

WHERE THE FLEET WILL GO

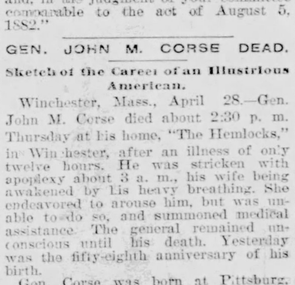
Rearrangement of Uncle Sam's Ships of War.

New York, April 29.—Now that the Columbian naval review has been officially completed there is naturally a considerable amount of speculation started as to what is to be done with the several ships in the United States fleet. One of the officers who had come on from Washington to-day made out this skeleton of a programme and was strongly impressed that it would be carried out in nearly the manner in which he outlined it:

The San Francisco and Charleston to go back to the Pacific station, from which they came; the Baltimore and Bennington to go to China, the Baltimore to be the flagship; the Newark (flagship), Atlanta and Concord to form a new European squadron; the Chicago (flagship) and the Yorktown to go to the Brazil or South Atlantic station; the Philadelphia (flagship), Mantonomoh, Kearsarge, Detroit, Vesuvius and Cushing to form the North Atlantic squadron. The Dolphin will take the place of the wrecked Dispatch, as the yacht for the President and secretary of the Navy.

Confederate Memorial Day.

Augusta, Ga., April 27.—Confederate memorial day was generally observed in Georgia yesterday, being regarded as a general holiday. In the morning the Confederate survivors met and were addressed by Col. C. C. Jones, jr. In the afternoon the soldiers' graves were decorated by the Ladies' Memorial association. The memorial address was delivered by Hugh V. Washington, of Macon, Ga.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all drug gists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

MONUMENT TO JOHN ERICSSON.

Scott Hartley's Bronze Monument of the Great Inventor.

New York, April 26.—(Special.)—Impressive exercises marked the unveiling of Jonathan Scott Hartley's bronze statue of John Ericsson in Battery park to-day. This statue is sixty feet eight inches high, and stands on a well-proportioned pedestal of granite 8 feet 9 inches high. It is erected by the municipality of New York at a cost of $10,000. It presents a heroic figure of the great inventor.

On each of the four faces of the pedestal, which is about seven feet square at the base, there will be a bronze panel 27 by 12 inches, presenting in low relief views of the engagement between the Monitor and the Merrimac, the first

THE STATUE.

screw steamship, the Princeton, and various other inventions of Ericsson. The monument will stand just north of the Whitehall boat basin, and about fifty feet west of the United States barge office.

The erection of this imposing tribute to the memory of the great inventor was authorized by an act of the legislature in 1891. That act created a special commission of fourteen persons, with authority to erect the monument, subject to the approval of the Park department. The members of the commission are: Col. William C. Church, chairman; William C. Whitney, C. S. Bushnell, Valdemar F. Legboe, John

PANELS ON THE STATUE.

O. Sargent, Thomas W. Rowland, Geo. Innes, John D. Crimmins, Daniel T. Worden, William H. Shelton, William H. Webb, Samuel W. Taylor, Ashley W. Cole and George H. Robinson. After examining several designs for a statue, the commission declared in favor of a design submitted by Jonathan Scott Hartley. That sculptor made a number of full-sized models of Ericsson before he produced one that suited his own artistic taste—and that one was promptly accepted by the commission.

Mr. Hartley was born in Albany in 1846, and he developed a taste for art at an early age. He studied with Palmer, the sculptor, in Paris for the greater part of the period between 1875 and 1878. He took a gold medal of the first class at the National Academy, in England and subsequently won the special prize of the Salmagundi club here in competitive trial, in which "The Wind" was the subject. "Hartley's "Satan Vanquished" is regarded as a remarkable conception. He was the sculptor of the heroic figure of the Pilgrim in Springfield, Mass.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SENSATIONAL LONDON RUMOR.

The Would-Be Assassin Under Arrest.

London, April 27.—The Pall Mall Gazette to-day contains a most sensational article headed "Rumors of an Attempt to Shoot Gladstone," the type used in the headlines being the largest in use for that purpose. The paper states that the alleged attempt upon the prime minister's life was made while Mr. Gladstone was walking through St. James park at midnight last night on his way to his home in Downing street.

Notwithstanding the statements that have been made to the effect that Mr. Gladstone was in no danger of being shot and that no importance is to be attached to the affair, there is a growing suspicion that Mr. Gladstone was nearer danger than his friends are willing to admit.

The man under arrest is named Wm. Townsend. He is 38 years old, and is a resident of Sheffield. The officer who arrested him saw him mount the steps of Mr. Gladstone's residence shortly after Mr. Gladstone had entered. When the policeman ordered him to descend he fired at the officer and subsequently struggled desperately against being arrested. Tounsend asserts that the discharge of the revolver was accidental.

At this point Sir John Bridge, the presiding magistrate, refused to read any further. He instructed the jailer to guard the prisoner with the utmost care.

Gladstone's Assailant Insane.

London, April 29.—The physicians who have made an examination of the mental condition of William Townsend, the man suspected of having had designs upon the life of Prime Minister Gladstone, certify that Townsend is a lunatic and he will probably be removed in a short time to an asylum for the insane.

More Great Cures of
Torturing and Disfiguring
Skin, Scalp, and Blood Diseases are
Daily Made by the Cuticura Remedies than
By all other Skin and Blood Remedies Combined

To those who have suffered long and hopelessly, and who have lost faith in doctors, medicines, and all things human, the CUTICURA REMEDIES appeal with a force never before realized in the history of medicine. Every hope, every expectation awakened by them, has been more than fulfilled. Thousands of the best physicians that ever wrote a prescription endorse and prescribe them. Druggists everywhere recommend them, while countless numbers in every part of the land say,

"WHY DON'T YOU TRY CUTICURA

Remedies? They are the best in the world." They cleanse the system by internal and external medication of every eruption, impurity, and disease, and constitute the most effective treatment of modern times. Hence, since a cake of CUTICURA SOAP, costing 25 cents, is sufficient to test the virtues of these great curatives, there is now no reason why hundreds of thousands should go through life tortured, disfigured, and humiliated by skin and scalp diseases which are speedily and permanently cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES at a trifling cost.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; CUTICURA SOAP, 25c.; CUTICURA RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston. "All About the Blood, Skin, Scalp, and Hair" mailed free.

For Pimples, Blackheads, Red and Oily Skin, Red, Rough Hands and Falling Hair, use Cuticura Soap.

CARTER CONTINUES TO TALK.

Proceedings Before the Bering Sea Court of Arbitration.

Paris, May 2.—The Bering sea tribunal of arbitration resumed its session to-day. Lord Hannen, the British arbitrator who has been ill, being sufficiently recovered to be present. Mr. J. S. Carter, of counsel for the United States, maintained that the rights of the United States in Bering sea were absolute and unqualified. He argued over again that the government of the United States was justified in protecting its rights in those waters in time of peace as well as at any other time, and he claimed that the United States had a right to seize vessels caught in pelagic sealing.

Assuming, argued Mr. Carter, that the rights of property of the United States were admitted as claimed, was the government of the United States to follow the vessels found engaged in pelagic sealing home in order to claim redress for trespass against a municipal law? This, he continued, would not only be ineffectual, but would not comport with the dignity of the United States. No nation ever deigned to resort to another nation for the enforcement of its municipal laws. The only method open for the proper enforcement of such law was the method of force, and that was justifiable in the case of Bering sea on the same ground as in the cases of revenue and quarantine laws.

OPPONENTS TO HOME RULE.

A Plan of Procedure Mapped Out by Them.

London, April 26.—The Marquis of Salisbury, the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, the Duke of Devonshire, the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the Right Hon. Sir Henry James, and other Liberal Unionists, discussed at Devonshire House the plan of procedure by which the opposition is to be guided in antagonizing the Irish home rule bill throughout the committee stages of the measure.

The decision of the conference was that Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain should move no amendment to the home rule bill in committee, although they should participate in the debate and divisions. Free choice of action will be left nominally to the individual Unionists, although they will be bound practically by the advice of their leaders. The conference of Irish Unionists is expected to vote unanimously against attempting any amendment in committee, as the members of this Parliamentary fraction will repudiate the bill in any form.

May Day at Marseilles.

Marseilles, May 2.—As the trouble was anticipated here in connection with the observance of May day, detachments of troops and gendarmes were placed on guard at all the public offices, and at every place of popular resort. A large part of the working population took place in the celebration. Toward evening the crowds in the streets became very disorderly.

The police tried to arrest several socialists who were waving red flags and inciting the workingmen to violence. The crowd was dispersed by the police, but gathered again, and a general fight began. The rioters were armed with sticks and stones, and several policemen were badly cut and bruised.

Sang the Marseillaise.

Vienna, May 2.—Fifty-six meetings were held by the workingmen of the city and suburbs. The police were kept out of sight and no effort was made to disturb the meetings. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon 200,000 men and women were massed on the Prater. They sang the "Marseillaise," and other revolutionary hymns, cheered the speakers who demanded universal suffrage, and at 6:30 began to march through the city. All the soldiers were confined in the barracks. As several thousand laborers passed the Emperor Franz Joseph barracks they cheered the soldiers and the soldiers returned the cheers. The incident illustrated well the good feeling which prevailed in the city throughout the day.

Big Strike at Dundee.

London, May 2.—A great labor struggle began at Dundee. The mill owners at that place recently notified the operatives that a reduction would be made in their wages. The mill hands refused to accept the terms of the masters, and 10,000 operatives went out on strike. Several mills have been compelled to close in consequence.

Big Australian Bank Failure.

London, May 1.—A dispatch from Melbourne announces the failure of the National bank of Australasia. The bank has some 150 branches in Australia and agencies in most large cities of the United Kingdom, the continent and the United States.

Finance and Trade.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The positive declaration of President Cleveland that his administration will maintain the present monetary standard at all hazards, exerted a strong influence on the market last week. It showed the business interests of the country that he would pursue the same policy regarding the maintenance of the gold standard as did President Harrison. Ever since the incoming of the new administration, the sense of insecurity in business and moneyed circles had been growing, until it became evident that we were on the edge of the storm which should bring panic and financial wreck over the country, and change our money standard from a dollar which is worth per in gold to one which is worth only 64 per cent. But Mr. Cleveland's utterance was so emphatic, that he and the members of his administration are "determined to exercise every power conferred upon them to maintain the public credit, to keep the public faith, and to preserve the parity between gold and silver and between all financial obligations of the government," that the imperiled interests took renewed courage, and the panicky feeling was promptly arrested. Indeed the change was apparent in Europe as well as in America, and was reflected in the foreign exchange market as plainly as on Wall street, as the rate of exchange fell 2 per cent.

This had its effect also in reducing the exports of gold to Europe, although the total sent out for the week amounted to $3,261,550. For the four months of the present year up to May 1, our net exports of gold amount to $45,181,319. Money on call was easy all the latter part of last week, closing nominally at 4 per cent on Saturday. Time money was fairly active, and fair rates were given for all that could be obtained on notes redeemable in currency; but lenders as a rule insist on notes payable in gold, and borrowers are afraid to go deeply into promises to pay in gold in the present unsettled state of the finances of the country.

The announcement of the President's policy of preserving the gold standard caused a rally on the stock market during the first half of last week. This was followed by dullness, but with an undercurrent of strength which resisted the manipulations of the bear element. The disposition just now is to "rest and wait."

The silver market, both in New York and in London, is without feature. The changes in price are only fractional, and the demand does not equal the supply, as has been the case for the past twenty years. Bar silver closed in New York on Saturday at 83.675 cents per ounce, at which rate the standard dollar is worth 64.75 cents.

WEEKLY CONDITION OF TRADE.

Trade Has Been Much Retarded by Bad Weather.

New York, April 29.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

President Cleveland's decision about redemption of legal tenders, all admit, has arrested what threatened to become a serious disturbance. Reports from all parts of the country indicate that trade has been much retarded by bad weather and unsettled money markets and complaints of poor collections are general.

Corn has risen a cent and pork $1 per barrel, and the speculations at Chicago seem to have revived with the bad weather which delays farming operations. Even wheat is a quarter of a cent higher than a week ago, with sales of 50,000,000 bushels, though the receipts at the West are heavy and shipments by lake enormous. Produce exports have improved a little, but for the month all exports here show an increase of 80,000,000. This state of foreign trade is still the cause of danger to the money market, which no action of the administration, however wise, can entirely remove.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number 228, as compared with totals of 208 last week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 211.

ONTARIO BUREAU'S BULLETIN.

Crops of That Province Doing Remarkably Well.

Toronto, April 28.—The Ontario Bureau of Industries has issued a bulletin dealing with the crops and live stock of the Province. The winter, on the whole, has been favorable to fall wheat. Rye is not now being much sown in this Province, but what there is appears thrifty and promising. The clover crop was well protected during the winter, and there is only the least mention of fungus or blight or smothering. The season was very cold for live stock and cattle suffered more or less from exposure.

A further shrinkage seems likely in the acreage of barley in counties along the lake and the St. Lawrence, where it used to be the staple crop, but correspondents from this section speak in decidedly hopeful terms when they discuss the dairy industry. On the whole, the bulletin is distinctly encouraging in tone, and affords ground for expecting results above the average.

REVIEW OF WEEK'S BUSINESS.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE,
Toledo, O., May 2, 1893.

The following shows changes in government bonds during the past week:

	May 2.	April 26.
U. S. 4s, coupon	112½	112½
U. S. 4s, registered	112½	112½
U. S. 2s, registered	99	99
Pacific 6s of 1895	105	105

Condition of the Grain Markets at the Close This Afternoon.

This afternoon the markets for wheat close irregular, at a decline from the highest point of 2-3@3 4c. In the forenoon reports from the Northwest were unfavorable; there was a killing frost at Dodge City, Kan. St. Louis wired that the cash wheat there had gone into the hands of shippers. Reports from Odessa, Russia, were not encouraging. These things had a bullish tendency, but when the visible was posted, it was shown that during the past week there was an increase in wheat of 1,858,000 bushels. Instead of a reduction of 2,500,000, as many anticipated. This was a weakening factor and prices went off. In corn there was an increase of 700,000 bushels, while oats indicates an increase of 270,000 bushels. The conditions in the Northwest, it must be admitted, are not in the line of a bear market, yet with fine weather sowing may yet be done and a good crop harvested. The active trade was confined to deferred months, mostly.

In corn trade was dull for May at Chicago, but active for July. Prices closed a little easier for the former. May at Chicago opened at 41 3-8c, and rose to 41 7-8@42c; July, 43 5-8c, 44c, then 43 7-8c.

May pork at Chicago opened at $18.62 and closed at $18.75.

AT THE TOLEDO EXCHANGE.

The Close at Toledo.

The market for wheat was active for July and August, May and cash wheat light business. Prices closed steadier, after considerable fluctuation. Corn was dull, but steady.

No. 2 soft red wheat, 77c; No. 3 soft red, 74@74½c; No. 3 soft red, 63 1-4c; No. 3 soft red, 1 car, & M., 63 1-2c.

May wheat, 77½c; July, 74 1-4c, 75c, 74 1-8c, then 74 1-2c; August, 75 1-2c, 76c, 75 3-8c, and to close, 75 3-4c.

Prices of May and July wheat, to-day:

May—	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Close
Toledo	74½	75	74½	74½
Chicago	71⅝	72	71⅝	71⅝
New York				75⅜
St. Louis	66¾	68¾	66¾	69¾
July—				
Toledo	75½	76	75⅜	75¾
Chicago	74⅜	75¾	74⅜	74⅝
New York	74⅞	75⅞	74⅞	75⅛
St. Louis	69¼	70½	69¼	70¼

Corn—No. 2 cash and May, 42 3-4c; July, 44 3-4c.

Oats—No. 2, 32 1-2c for mixed.

Rye—Neglected.

Clover seed—Same as to forenoon.

Toledo Produce Market.

The market showed fair activity to-day. Butter continues firm. Eggs steady; supply about up to demand. Vegetables are steady; home-grown a little scarce; Southern in fair supply and steady. Choice cooking apples, of which good stock sells readily at firm prices. Fish steady. Dressed meats, supply ample excepting for dressed hogs, which are scarce. Salt meats, no change. Hides dull.

Butter—Dairy, lb, 22@24c; fair quality, 20c; creamery, 29@32c.

Eggs—Strictly fresh, 13@14c.

Vegetables—Green peas, $1.75 bu. boxes, 75c; onions, doz bunches, 50@60c; radishes, doz bunches, 30c; lettuce, lb, 8c; spinach, bu, 75c; cabbages, crate, $2.75; Bermuda onions, crate, $2.25; red onions, bu, $1; potatoes, 70@75c for fancy white stock; parsley, bunch, 12@15c.

Fruits—Apples, bbl, $3@3.50; oranges, box, $2.10@2.50; lemons, box, $3@4; Tennessee strawberries, 24-quart cases, $4.

Fresh fish—Retail—Pompano, lb, 25c; striped bass, lb, 25c; lobsters, each, 20c; herring, lb, 6c; smelts, 12½c; black bass, 15c; white fish, 12½c; trout, 10c; halibut, 15c; Kennebec salmon, 15c; red snappers, 12½c; blue fish, 12½c; fresh cod, 10@12½c; pike, 10c; pickerel, 10c; roe shad, each, 25c; bunch, 50c.

Oysters—New York counts, can, 50c.

Dressed meats—Mutton, 7@7½c; lambs, spring, 12½c; calves, 6@7½c; beef, lb, 5½@7c; hogs, per 100 lbs, $5.25@5.50.

Salt meats—Heavy mess pork, per bbl, $18; short mess, $19; short clear mess, $20.00.

Hams—Sugar cured, all weights, lb, 14c; breakfast bacon, clear, 14c; do rib, 14c; bologna, lb, 6c; shoulders, lb, 12c.

Lard—Kettle-rendered, tierces, barrels, half-barrels and 50-pound tins, 13c.

Wool—Washed, 16@28c; unwashed,